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SEED
CATALOG

Hobbs, Parsons Co.
Fresno and Stockton, Cal.

Introduction



NO OFFERING our Catalogue for 1913, we do so with the purpose of submitting an intelligent list of the Garden, Flower and Field Seeds that have proved to be of sufficient merit to warrant recognition as standard varieties. Many novelties are introduced each year, but in most cases they lack commercial value and are consequently dropped. Therefore, we have aimed to list nothing but standard seeds, and the descriptions accompanying them are based on actual experience and observation. We have endeavored to make them as accurate as possible, thus enabling the purchaser to make selections without mistake.

How to Order

Write your name, post-office and county plainly.

We pay postage on packages up to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and we also pay postage on any number of packages up to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each. On all heavier items, the purchaser should include 10c. per lb., to cover the postage.

Remittances should be made by post-office or express money-order, or by Exchange on Fresno, Stockton, New York or San Francisco. For small items stamps will be accepted, preferably in 2-, 5- or 10-cent denominations.

Keep a Copy of Your Order

Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out, or will follow later, in which case a slip is enclosed with other goods or notice sent. In case of error, notify us immediately, that correction may be made.

HOBBS, PARSONS COMPANY, Fresno and Stockton, Cal.

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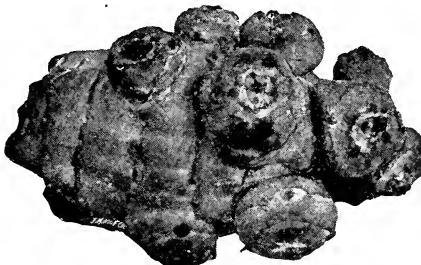
Vegetable Seed Department

Artichoke

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted for this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

Improved Large Green Globe. Heads large, fleshy and of rich flavor. Cooks up nicer than usual because of fine-grained flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., lb. \$4.

Jerusalem, or Tuberous-rooted Artichoke. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding two tons per acre. They need not be dug, but the hogs can be turned into the field to root them up; one acre will keep twenty head in good condition until spring. Per. lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. at market rates.



Jerusalem Artichoke



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

Broccoli

Requires the same treatment as cauliflower. The heads are tender, white, and of delicate flavor. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

White Cape. Creamy white, medium, compact, sure to form, delicate flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread, and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only two or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall, after the tops have been cut down, apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per square yard is also beneficial and keeps down the weeds.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Palmetto. A large early variety of a deep green color. More regular and even in size than the preceding variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Brussels Sprouts

The seed should be sown in the spring, and the plants cultivated like cabbage; the heads are improved by frost. An ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Paris Market. A semi-dwarf variety, producing large crops of handsome, round, solid sprouts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Long Island Improved. A strain largely grown on Long Island. Very productive and of finest quality. Grows taller than the preceding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Improved Dwarf. Very productive, tender and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Chives

A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to same. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts. See plants of Chives listed under vegetable plants, page 25.

Beans, Dwarf or Bush

One pound will sow 100 feet of drill; 40 pounds are required for an acre. They will thrive in any good soil. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep and 3 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. Keep well cultivated, as no crop better repays extra labor in this direction.

If ordered by mail, add 10 cts. per lb. for postage

GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Canadian Wonder. Handsome flat pods of great length and very tender. For string Beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled Beans cooked like limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and appearance. Lb. 15 cts.

Early Mohawk. Very early, and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Lb. 15 cts.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Very tender and productive; best variety for pickling. Lb. 15 cts.



Stringless Green-Pod Beans

Extra Early Refugee. One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee, while possessing all the superior qualities of that variety—straight, cylindrical, tender pods, of fine flavor and handsome appearance; an enormous yielder and a sure cropper. Lb. 15 cts.

Early Red Valentine. This variety is usually ready 35 days after planting. Pods are round, very thick and fleshy, with very little string, of finest quality and unequaled in uniformity of ripening, which latter fact, combined with its earliness, makes it a most profitable sort for the garden. Lb. 20 cts.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. The earliest and most hardy, absolutely stringless. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long, solid, meaty and broad; readily marketed. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts.

English, or Broad Windsor. The celebrated broad Bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 feet high. Beans eaten shelled. Lb. 10c., 100 lbs. \$5.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. An early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality; the pods are often 8 inches long, tender and brittle; vines vigorous and branching. Lb. 15 cts.

WAX, or YELLOW-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Davis White Wax. Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods of a clear waxy white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps, quite stringless. All who have tried it are delighted because of its hardiness, productiveness and handsome appearance. The dry Beans are clear white, and are unsurpassed for baked Beans. Lb. 20 cts.

Improved Prolific Black Wax. In every respect first class; pods nearly round, of a beautiful bright yellow color, hanging in clusters well up from the ground; very early and continues long in bearing which, with its immense productiveness and handsome appearance, makes it everywhere popular. The old Prolific Black Wax was one of the most popular sorts a few years ago, and this improved strain bids fair to surpass it in all respects. Lb. 15 cts.

WAX or YELLOW-PODDED DWARF BEANS, continued

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A most desirable variety for the market gardener and private gardens; beautiful, wax-like, handsome pods; matures about the same time as the Golden Wax. Lb. 15 cts.

Improved Golden Wax (Rust-Proof). An improvement on the Golden Wax, being entirely rust-proof, and standing the drought remarkably well. Pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat; golden yellow, fleshy, and wax-like; of the highest quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima. The best-known Lima Bean, and it deserves its popularity. Possesses all the good qualities of the Lima Bean and does well throughout California. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Henderson's Bush Lima. Beans small and of fine quality when picked young. Vines hardy and very prolific; succeeds and produces good crops where the larger Limas fail. Valuable especially where seasons are short. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 15 cts.

King of the Garden Lima. A vigorous grower bearing an abundance of large pods, varying in length from 5 to 8 inches, and containing from 4 to 6 perfect Beans of superior quality. Lb. 15 cts.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

One pound will plant 50 hills; 30 pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be mellow, rich, and warm. Lay the ground out in hills 4 feet apart each way, and set poles 8 or 10 feet long firmly in the hills before putting in the seed. Plant 5 or 6 Beans in a hill, and cover about 2 inches deep; leave 3 healthy plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support. They may also be grown without poles, leaving the vine to run. Use the cultivator freely, to keep the soil mellow and clean, and also to form a dust mulch that will conserve moisture during the extreme hot and dry weather in summer. If poles are used, they should be set about the time the seed is sown —do not wait until the plants have made considerable growth before furnishing support. The hill should not be over 3 inches above the level of the surrounding soil.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS, continued
If ordered by mail, add 10 cts. per lb. for postage

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, and are of a silvery green color, entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Bean. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. It is a rampant grower, one vine filling a pole with a mass of vines densely loaded with luscious Beans. They are solidly meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, deliciously rich and buttery. The seed is brown, closely resembling that of the Kentucky Wonder. Plant from April to August. Per pkt. 5 cts., per lb. 20 cts.

Blue Lake Creaseback. Handsome green pods; grows from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, entirely stringless and very fleshy; one of the best of the green-podded sort. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

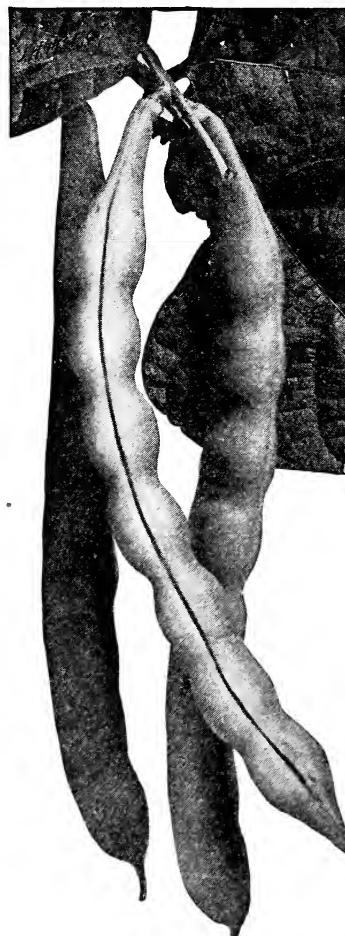
Lazy Wife. Pods grow from 6 to 8 inches long. Entirely stringless; of rich buttery flavor when cooked; fine white shell Beans for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Dutch Case Knife. Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The Bean is large, flat and of superior quality, green shelled or dry. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Cut Short, or Corn Hill. Largely used for planting among corn, where it gives an excellent crop without the use of poles. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Popular; useful either green or dried. Pods are short, broad, pale green, usually streaked with bright red. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental as well as useful; produces brilliant scarlet flowers and makes an elegant shade in the summer time. Vines are rapid growers, and will quickly cover a porch or trellis. Blooms from early summer till late in the fall. The green pods are tender and sweet; the dry beans are used in same way as Limas. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 25 cts.



Kentucky Wonder Bean

Blood Beets for Table Use

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Five pounds will sow an acre. Rich, deep soil, not too recently manured, is best for this crop. Sow about 1 inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and, when well established, thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row.

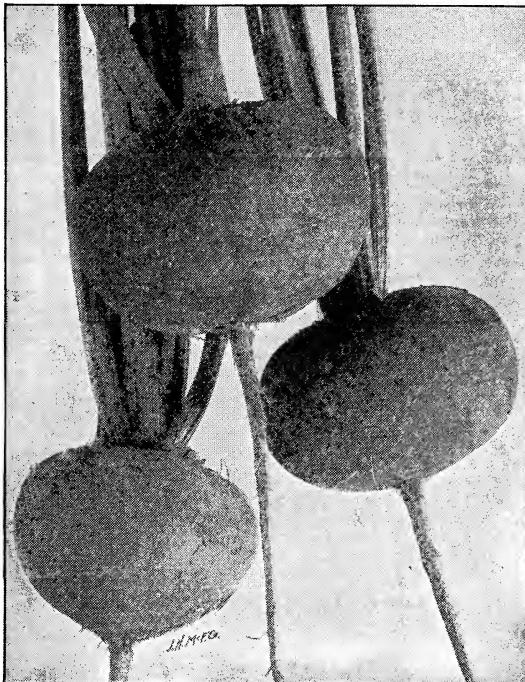
Detroit Dark Red. Dark red, tender, of fine flavor, and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 16 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Long Smooth Blood. Excellent, large, late variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

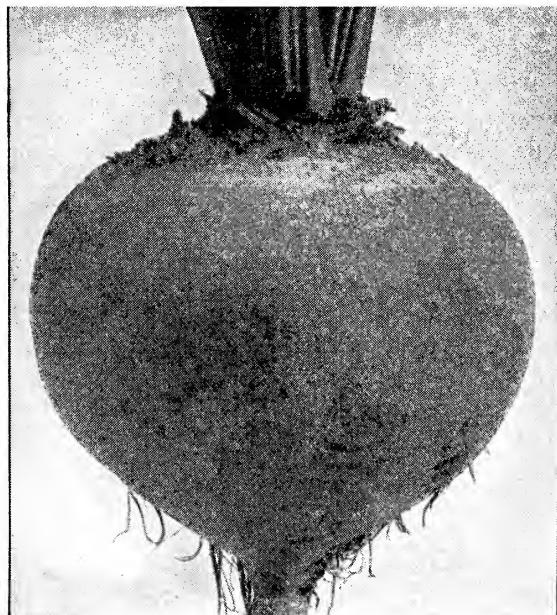
Crimson Globe. A beautiful Beet of good size. The most popular variety for market-gardeners, and we recommend this Beet above all others for that purpose, as it is always in demand. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

White Swiss Chard

Grown for its leaves only; one of the best early greens. Cook the leaves as you do spinach, and the stems in cream as asparagus. Leaves grow to enormous size, 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The plant is almost perpetual if kept trimmed. The abundance of tender leaves makes it a desirable plant for poultry greens; much more desirable than alfalfa, because it can be grown with less care and in any convenient place about the premises. Try it for the hens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Egyptian Blood Turnip Beets



Crimson Globe Beet

Crosby's Egyptian. New. Upright-growing tops, with few leaves and small neck; firm-fleshed and perfectly shaped roots, with dark red, tender, crisp, sweet flesh, make this an ideal early and general market sort, popular alike with grower and consumer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Dewing's Extra-Early Turnip. Flesh deep blood-red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Eclipse. Extra-early; uniform shape; bright red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Edmand's. Handsome shape; flesh of a dark blood-red, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Egyptian Blood Turnip. Well-known variety of a rich, deep crimson. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Early Bassano. Very early; flesh pink, zoned with white; sweet and tender when young. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Mangel-Wurzel and Sugar Beets

Five or six pounds will sow one acre. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches in the rows. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin, a liberal application of an honest chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a trifling cost.

If ordered by mail, add 10 cts. per lb. for postage

Ten lbs. Mangel-Wurzel or Sugar Beet seed, \$3.50; lb. 40 cts

IMPROVED LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL

Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Our stock of this variety has been grown in Germany and is the result of continued careful selection. It is the heaviest-yielding Mangel there is, producing under proper conditions from 40 to 80 tons per acre, many specimen roots weighing from forty to fifty pounds, and being of fine texture and good quality. Lb. 40 cts.

Mammoth Long Red. Although not equal in yield to the preceding strain, is superior to many of the so-called mammoth sorts. Lb. 40 cts.

Gate Post. This is a new yellow Mangel longer than the Globe, and yields immense crops, while the quality is superior to the old red kinds. The roots are smooth, solid, and keep perfectly all winter. Lb. 40 cts.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. A great improvement on the ordinary Yellow Intermediate, of considerably larger size, growing more than half above the ground. Remarkable even in shape, rather elongated, of vigorous growth, and has a fine neck; flesh white, firm and sweet. We highly recommend this variety, as it makes a magnificent root, is easily lifted from the ground, produces enormous crops, and is an excellent keeper. Lb. 40 cts.

Selected Golden Tankard. Most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, terminating with a small tap-root; flesh deep golden yellow, solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. We have known Mangels of this variety to keep sound and crisp and in full flavor until June. Do not omit this variety when ordering. Lb. 40 cts.

Champion Yellow, or Orange Globe Mangel. A globe-shaped, orange-yellow root, of large size and fine nutritive qualities, growing partly above ground, and from its shape succeeds well on light land. It is of beautiful shape, neat top, fine clear skin, single tap-root, and of choice quality; a sure cropper; an excellent keeper. Lb. 40 cts.

SUGAR BEETS

Klein-Wanzleben. This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other Sugar Beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is easy to dig and is a heavy yielder. Lb. 40 cts.

French White Sugar. The sort most generally grown, as it combines, with heavy yield, a good percentage of sugar. It has produced 30 tons of beets to the acre, and contains from 10 to 13 per cent of sugar. The largest yields known have been obtained from this variety. Lb. 40 cts.

Giant Half-Sugar. A splendid Beet for stock-feeding purposes, as it is more nutritious than the ordinary mangel wurzel, containing 25 per cent of sugar. Grows half out of the ground and is an enormous yielder. Lb. 40 cts.



Long Red Mangel-Wurzel

Cabbage

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 3,000 plants; five ounces will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Commence to sow the seed early for succession. Transplant, as soon as large enough, to fresh, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drumhead sorts in spring, and transplant to well-manured ground, 3 feet apart each way. In planting Cabbage or cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as three times during the season, drawing the earth slightly about the stems. Should the Cabbage worm or other insect pests annoy, Hammond's Slug Shot is safe, easily applied and effectual; do not delay in thus removing any insect. An ounce of prevention is worth considerably more than a pound of cure in this case.

Extra-Early Etampes. A variety of the Wakefield type, but earlier; valuable for family use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads compact, cone-shaped and of medium size; a general favorite in New York and Philadelphia markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Charleston Wakefield. Large, solid heads of fine quality; a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Early Spring. The earliest flat-headed variety; matures as early as Jersey Wakefield. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$3.

Early Summer. One of the best large, early sorts; uniform and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Winnigstadt. A standard quality of the sugar-loaf type; grows to a good size and does better on lighter soils than other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Mammoth Red Rock. The largest and most reliable heading Red Cabbage yet introduced; round, solid heads of deep red; very tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Selected Early Flat Dutch. A fine strain of the Flat-head variety; is early, a

good keeper and is a good money-maker for the market-gardener. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Drumhead. Second-early; round, flat heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This is superior to any other late Cabbage in cultivation, when large areas are planted for shipping. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Surehead. Very uniform in size; hard, firm and of fine texture; sure to head even under unfavorable conditions. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

All Seasons. Whether for medium, early, main-crop or late use, this is unsurpassed by any other sort; the heads are large, nearly round, very solid and of the best quality; keeping qualities above the average. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Scott's Cross. A new variety and an improvement over the Winnigstadt sort. It is larger and heavier and for shipping purposes is unexcelled. For this reason it will become very popular with the market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4, lb. \$12.50.

Savoy Green Globe. Heads large and rather loose, but, being very tender and pleasant flavored, the whole head can be used for cooking; leaves are wrinkled and dark green. Many people believe this variety is better in every way than the smooth-leaved sorts, but it does not sell so rapidly. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Holland, or Danish Ballhead. The hardest-heading variety known; of medium size, with few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; tender, crisp and solid; of remarkable weight for its size, and of extraordinary long-keeping qualities. This variety commands a high price in the markets on account of the solidity of the heads and the heavy weight — the average weight being nearly seven pounds to a head. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

CABBAGE PLANTS.
See page 25.



Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

Cauliflower

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. The cultural directions given for cabbage will apply for this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed; transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent, the formation of the head. For late Cauliflower set the plants in a cool, moist place in the garden. When the heads have formed, the long leaves should be drawn over and tied above them, to keep off the sun and rain. Some gardeners break the leaves over the heads, but this method is not entirely effective.

California Wonder. The very best variety for main crop; comes into the market soon after Early Snowball; has large, firm, beautifully formed heads, attractive appearance, and is of unsurpassed quality. Is absolutely certain to head when conditions are right and forms the nearest to a snow-white head of any variety we know of. We recommend it with confidence to growers of this popular vegetable. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. Almost, if not quite, as early as Snowball; very dwarf, with large, solid, pure white heads of finest quality. Do not confound this variety with the cheaper Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.

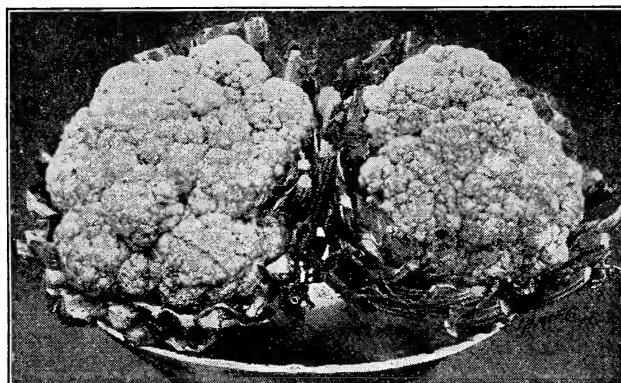
Early Paris. Head rather large, white and compact, stock short. One of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the spring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., lb. \$8.

Half-Early Paris, or Nonpareil. One of the best, and good for either early or late. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., lb. \$6.

Extra-Early Snowball, Selected. Very early, and one of the surest to make fine, large, solid heads. If planted March 1, large-sized heads will be produced early in June, about one week earlier than other sorts, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. The outer leaves are short, allowing the plants to be set closer together than most varieties. Its dwarf, compact habit of growth renders it one of the best for forcing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A distinct and valuable late variety, producing large heads, pure white, firm and compact, which, being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain a long time fit for use; a desirable variety for the South. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., lb. \$8.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. See page 25.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Chervil

An aromatic, sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Chicory

Large-Rooted Magdeburg. The roots when dried, roasted, and ground, are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent as salad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Collards

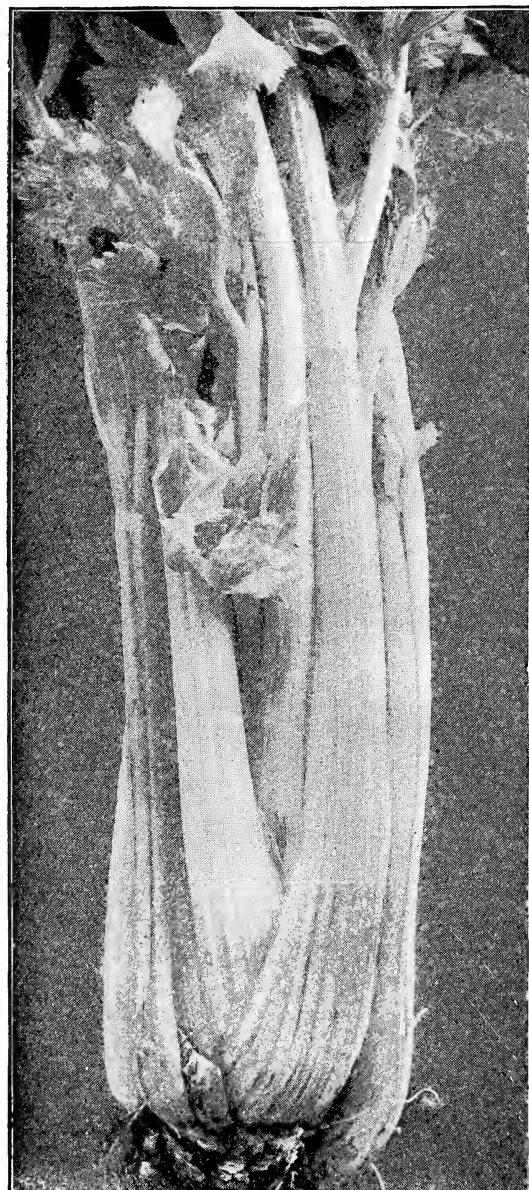
A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted, allowing plenty of room for each plant.

True Georgia. The well-known very large variety. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Hobbs, Parsons Co.'s Lawn Grass Mixture is made from the finest varieties of English and native grasses, with a large percentage of the real Kentucky Blue Grass, and a sufficient quantity of White Clover, all thoroughly mixed. See page 26.

Celery

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 7,000 plants. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely sifted mold. Prick the seedlings out into beds of very rich soil, 3 inches apart. Water freely, and shade from sun until established. When the plants are 5 to 6 inches high, transplant to rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety, allowing 8 inches between the plants in the rows. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems, pressing the soil firmly around the plant almost to the top, care being taken not to cover the tops of center shoots. Remember that this crop well repays generous treatment, and that good and uniform Celery cannot be grown without care. Celery is a gross feeder, therefore the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in the soil, before the plants are set.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Winter Queen. A splendid late variety for winter use. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Perfected White Plume. Best early variety for market-gardeners or for family use; we have an exceptionally fine strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Golden Self-Blanching. This is no doubt the best celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6, lb. \$20.

Giant Pascal. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor, free from any bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time; the heart is golden yellow, very full and attractive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

White Plume. This variety blanches to a pure white with little earthing up, as it is naturally a white sort. Although it is not so good a keeper as the Golden Self-Blanching, still as an early variety there is no better. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.

CELERY PLANTS. See page 25.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery

Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 to 8 inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

Large Smooth Prague. This is an improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Carrots

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds are required for an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich, deep, sandy loam, not too recently manured. Sow rather thinly in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, according to the sorts, thinning out to 6 or 7 inches between the plants. In field culture the rows should be at least 2 feet apart, so that the crop can be worked with the horse cultivator.

Danvers Half Long. The best variety for general crop; is rich orange color, a very heavy yielder and splendid keeper; first-class Carrot for all soils, and valuable both for table and stock. We have an extra-fine strain of seed of this favorite sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Improved Long Orange. This is a decided improvement over the ordinary Long Orange. The roots grow remarkably uniform and smooth, being always well formed and of larger size, better flavored and of deeper orange color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Oxheart, or Guerande (Stump-rooted). This new French Carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half-Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck, of the most beautiful shape, and rich orange-color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Chantenay. The finest in color, the best in form, and the most productive of all the stump-rooted varieties. Of fine flavor, either in soups, stews, or boiled. For ordinary feeding purposes it meets all requirements, as it keeps well, crops well, and can be used more economically than any other. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Early Half-Long Carentan. An excellent scarlet variety, without core, for forcing or the open ground. Tops very small, roots cylindrical, with very small neck. This variety can be sown very thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Early Scarlet Horn. This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in the markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine grained. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third above ground; large white root, with green top; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Early French Forcing. The earliest and sweetest of all varieties; does well under glass. Popular both as a market and home variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Improved Long Orange Carrot

Cress

CULTURE.—Sow curled or pepper grass thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. It should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is used not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing.

True Water Cress. Should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress a strip 4 inches wide on the margin of the hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.



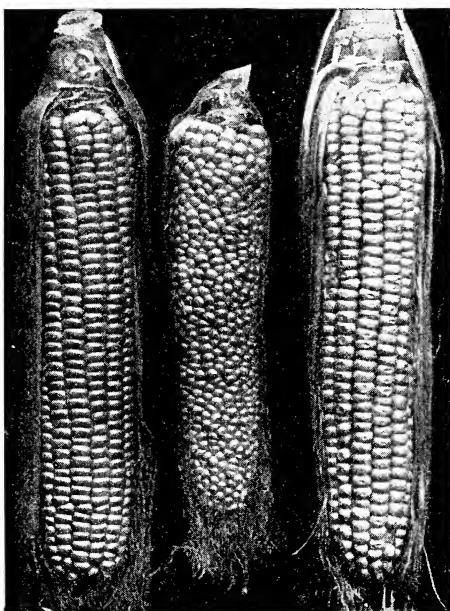
Danvers Half-Long Carrots

Pepper Grass. Pepper Cress or Garden Cress is a salad or garnishing plant, very popular in Europe. It should be better known in America, being one of the freshest and crispest of salad-plants, of very simple cultivation. Its taste is slightly peppery. A valuable characteristic of the plant is its rapid growth, yielding its crop in from three to four weeks; but as it runs quickly to seed, sowings a week apart are advisable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Sweet Corn

One pound will plant 100 hills; eight pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and thin out to 3 plants to a hill. Field varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way; hoe and cultivate frequently.

If ordered by mail, 10 cts. per pound must be added for postage. All varieties 10 cts. per package, by mail, postpaid



Stowell's Evergreen Country Gentleman Mammoth White

Golden Bantam. The earliest and, without any question, the finest Sweet Corn for the home-garden. We have received more testimonials on this Corn than we have on any other vegetable. One of our customers was so pleased with this Corn that he purchased 100 packages of it from us and distributed it among his neighbors. If you plant Corn, give this a trial. Lb. 20c.

Extra-Early Cory. Of great value for its extreme earliness; is 10 days earlier than any other sort; ears of good size and first-rate quality. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Crosby's Early Sugar, or Boston Market. One of the best of the early sorts; ears short. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Early Minnesota. Very early; ears of fair size and uniform; plant rather dwarf; one of the best early kinds. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Early Mammoth. A vigorous, large, early variety, grown extensively in Alameda County for the San Francisco market. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Perry's Hybrid. An early 12-rowed variety, growing only 4 to 5 feet high, with ears set very low on the stalk; kernels white, large, sweet and very tender. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Mammoth White. One of the largest and best early varieties. The ears are 12-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale even when the market is overstocked. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Country Gentleman. One of the finest of all Corns for the private table. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, cob small and irregularly crowded from end to end with pearly white kernels of great depth; quality surpassingly sweet and tender; very productive. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Stowell's Evergreen. Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and has the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Black Mexican. A rather short, black variety; very sweet and delicious. Splendid for home-garden, but not a market sort on account of its color. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Field Corn

25 lbs. sold at the 100-lb. rate

Early Eight-rowed Canada. A yellow Flint; a rapid grower and therefore largely used for replanting where the seasons are short. Lb. 10c., 10 lbs. 60c., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Early Leaming. A large yellow Dent variety, ripens in from 90 to 100 days. Ears good size, with deep, large grains; orange in color with red cob. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

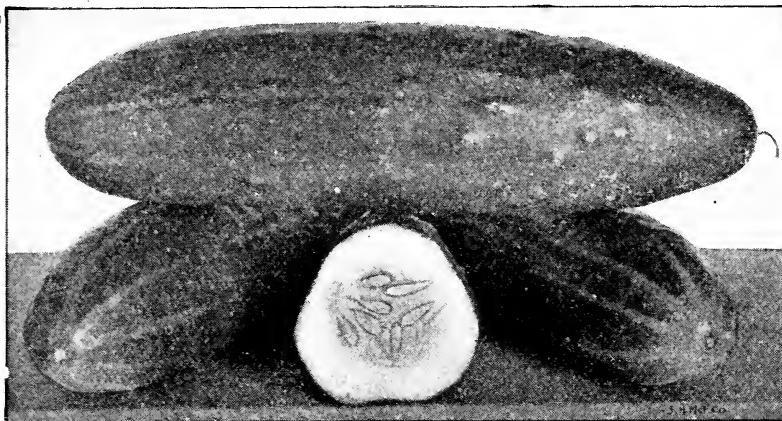
King of the Earliest. One of the earliest yellow Dent varieties, ripening in about 80 days from planting. Deep, soft grain and small, red cob. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

King Philip. An early variety; grains coppery red, in long ears. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Iowa Gold Mine. A large yellow Dent variety and very popular, maturing in 100 days from planting. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Pride of the North. A well-known early yellow Dent. Ears are long and have from 14 to 16 rows. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Champion White Pearl. Very superior for cornmeal. Ears are long and grow low on



Improved Long Green Cucumber

FIELD CORN, continued

the stalk; averages 16 rows of grains. The grains are pure white, deep and compact. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Australian White Flint. A 90-day variety and ideal for our arid lands. Will endure more drought and cold than any other variety. Ears about 12 inches long and usually 8- or 10-rowed. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. 60 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

POP CORN

White Rice. A very handsome variety; kernel long, pointed and resembling rice; color white. Very prolific. Lb. 5 cts.

Cucumbers

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 100 hills; 2 pounds will plant 1 acre. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attacks of insects. The English forcing varieties can be grown in hotbeds where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees at night. Many of this class grow from 20 to 30 inches in length.

White Spine (Peerless). The most uniform and shapely variety grown. It is an early, prolific and continuous bearer, of fine, large, smooth, straight fruits. The finest for slicing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Cool and Crisp. Extra-early, exceedingly prolific, and continuous bearing; especially valuable as a pickling Cucumber, the color being of that rich black-green so much desired, while the shape and size is pickling perfection—long, even, slim, with prominent

knobs, even when small. Although primarily a pickler, it is particularly fine for slicing, the fruits attaining good size and unusually crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Green. A standard sort, producing long, straight, smooth fruits, sometimes growing 18 inches in length. The flesh is fine-grained and of the most refreshing and delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Japanese Climbing. (Fine to grow on the trellis.) The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The Cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender, and of delicate flavor; flesh pure white; skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.

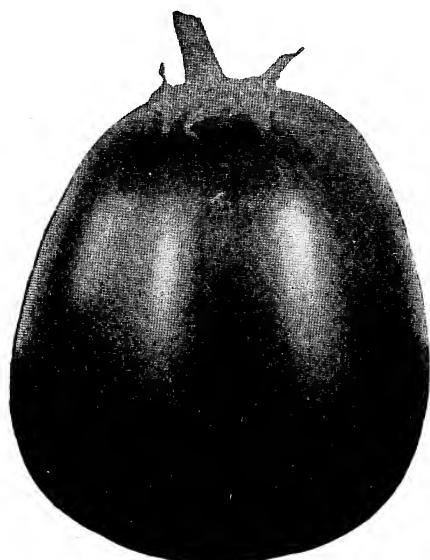
Endive

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

Green Curled. Finely curled, dark green leaves; excellent plant. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). Leaves are broad and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

The man who wants a successful garden—a garden that will produce big vegetables and handsome flowers—makes it his business to buy reliable Hobbs, Parsons Co. seeds. Then he cares for his garden, keeps the soil loose and mellow, destroys the weeds as soon as they show, trims the plants as needed, and looks after things every day. Now, we can help you to have a good garden by supplying good seed—the kind that will grow and produce—but the size of the crop depends in a measure upon you.



Improved New York Spineless Eggplant

Eggplant

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

Improved New York Spineless. This is a great improvement on the popular New York Improved. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; 2 weeks earlier than the old variety; excellent quality and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$4.50.

Early Long Purple. Early, hardy and productive; excellent for the table. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Kale, or Borecole

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Known in the east as "Sprouts," and sometimes confused with Brussels Sprouts, which it does not in the least resemble. The cultivation is about the same as for cabbages. Four ounces of seed will sow 300 feet of row. Rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Taller in growth than the above. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Jersey, or Cow Kale. A robust-growing sort, often 6 to 8 feet high; grown largely for stock and chicken feed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Kohlrabi

CULTURE.—One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning out to 8 or 10 inches. When young, Kohlrabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable, and is very popular in Germany and other countries of Europe, where it is more generally used than in America.

Early Purple Vienna. A favorite and successful sort; largely grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$2.

Early White Vienna. The best variety; tender white flesh; very popular where grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

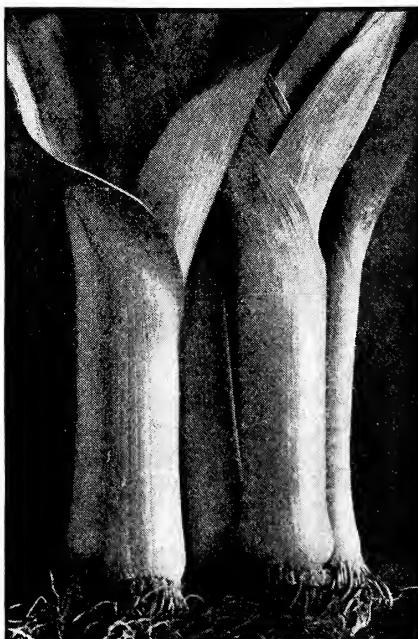
Leek

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills, 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart; when 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart, and set deep, so as to blanch the neck as much as possible.

American Large Flag. Of strong, vigorous growth; best of all. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Giant Carentan. A favorite European sort, of mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

NOTE.—We are making a specialty of catering to the wants of the market-gardener and farmer in all of California, and will furnish them with such perfect strains of seed that consistent satisfaction will be the result obtained by all who plant them. We especially invite correspondence from those who grow for the market, and will give any information that might possibly be of value to them.



American Flag Leek

Lettuce

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill and produce about 1,500 plants. Sow in rows 1 foot apart and thin out to 8 to 12 inches apart. A rich, moist soil is essential to producing good, large heads. Plenty of water and cultivation is also necessary. If sown every month, Lettuce can be grown the season round.

California Cream Butter. This variety forms large, solid, round, compact heads, light green outside and creamy yellow within. It is medium early, and strongly recommended as a summer variety, being very slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Improved Large Passion (The True Black-seeded). It produces very fine, large, solid, white heads, which will measure from 20 to 22 inches in circumference; crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Deacon, or San Francisco Market. The interior of the head blanches to a beautiful golden yellow, and is of a rich buttery flavor; the outer leaves are of a light golden yellow, and grow closely about the large, compact heads. One of the most desirable to grow in a cool greenhouse or coldframe for use during winter and early spring, and certainly one of the best in quality of the summer heading sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Hanson Improved. A handsome, large, loose-heading summer variety; leaves curled on the edges. The head is crisp and brittle. It stands the summer heat splendidly. An



California Cream Butter Lettuce

excellent sort for the kitchen garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Early Prize Head. One of the very best loose-bunching or non-heading varieties. Leaves brown, very curly, and of remarkably fine flavor. Grows quickly and all except the outer row of leaves are very brittle. It is probably the most easily grown Lettuce in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

New York Market, or Los Angeles. This variety has been known by many names, and is claimed by every section where it does well. It is unquestionably the best winter head Lettuce, and grows to an enormous size. It is sometimes called the "Wonderful." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Big Boston. A most desirable variety, either for forcing in coldframes or open-ground planting; always produces large, solid, salable heads. Probably no better sort is grown for market gardeners' trade, the large heads being very handsome. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Simpson Black-Seeded. Nearly double the size of the Early Curled Simpson; leaves are delicate golden yellow; superior variety for forcing or sowing out-of-doors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Simpson Early Curled (White Seed). A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

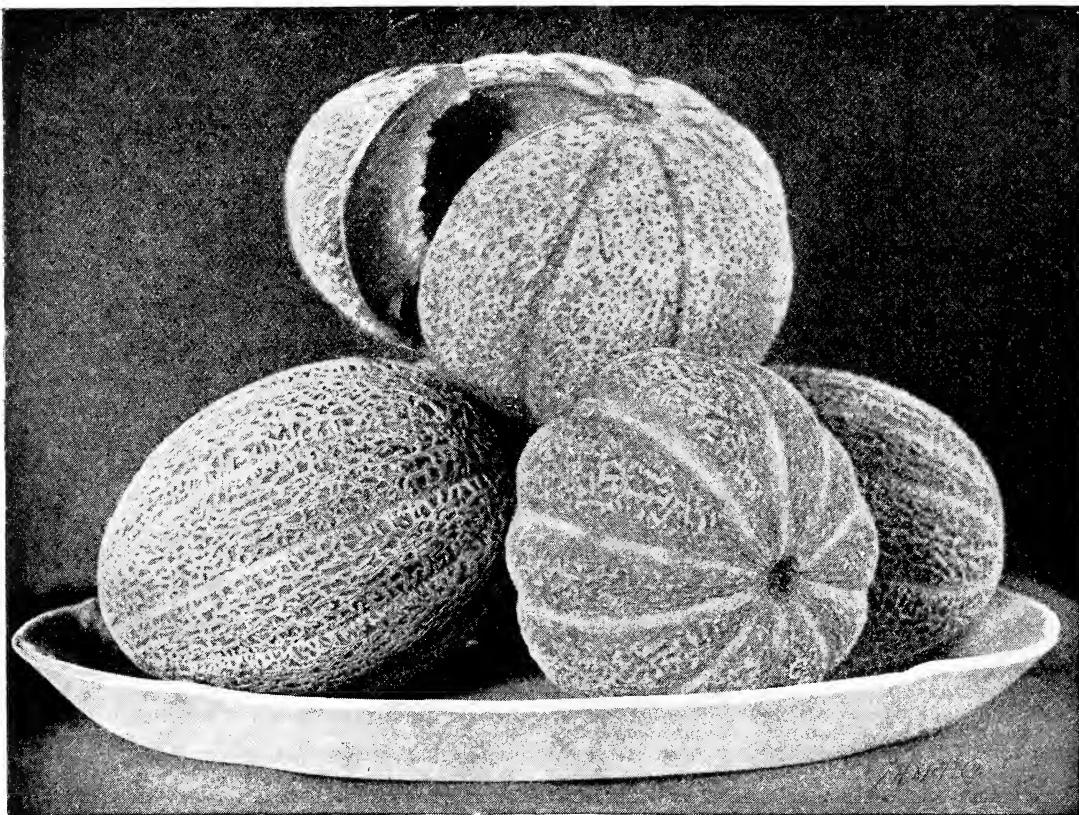
COS VARIETIES

Paris White Cos. A popular old variety, growing to a large size, with long, conical, compact heads, blanching well when tied. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Trianon Cos. Firm, large, conical heads, blanching snowy white; crisp, tender and sweet; requires tying. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.



Paris White Cos Lettuce



Rockyford Muskmelons

Muskmelon

One ounce will plant 80 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, using 6 to 8 seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants to a hill; when about 1 foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early. To protect the vines from bugs, sprinkle with Slug-Shot, the best insecticide we know of.

Rockyford. This, the most extensively grown of all Muskmelons, has proven to be most valuable to the grower for eastern shipment. Its size, shape and quality exactly suit the epicure; the flesh is very deep, solid and thoroughly melting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Montreal Improved Green Nutmeg. This magnificent variety is largely grown by market gardeners in the neighborhood of Quebec and Montreal, Canada, whence it takes its name. The flesh is remarkably thick and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

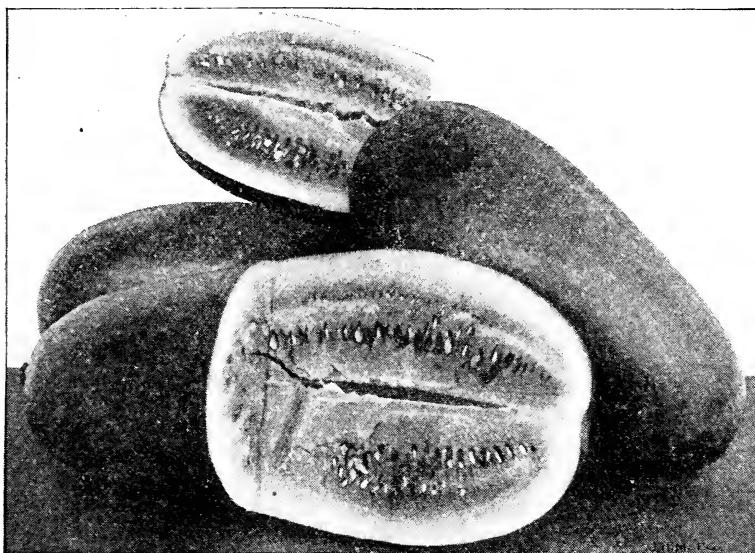
Extra Early Hackensack. This is a very popular sort, producing large, handsome melons of the very best quality. It is some two weeks earlier and almost as large as Hackensack; fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed, and very coarsely netted. The flesh is green, of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Osage (Known also as "Miller's Cream" and "Princess.") Shape oval; skin light green, slightly netted; flesh salmon, very sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Jenny Lind. Fruit small, round-flat in shape; greenish color when ripe. flesh dark green and very sweet; an enormous cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Cassaba—True Stock. This is an excellent melon and much sought after. Large, rather oblong; well ribbed; skin thin, netted and of greenish yellow color; flesh 2 to 3 inches thick, delicious and melting. None better. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

You may be absolutely sure that the seed you buy of the Hobbs, Parsons Co. is absolutely fresh—most of it is grown under our personal supervision, and we positively know just what we are offering to you. You can depend on what you buy from us.



Kleckley Sweets Watermelons

Watermelons

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; 3 pounds will plant an acre. Treat as recommended for muskmelon, except that the hills should not be less than 8 feet apart.

Florida Favorite. This melon is the leading melon as a market variety, being early and of a nice size it can be marketed readily, always bringing the highest price. We have seed of this variety which is far superior to what is generally offered by other seedsmen and, if you are going to plant melons for shipping, we recommend this variety above all others. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake. This is also a fine shipping sort, but is not so early as the Florida Favorite and is somewhat larger, but it is a great keeper and one of the finest looking melons on the market. The seed we have of this variety is of a superior quality, having been grown in Georgia by a famous grower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Chilian. This melon in some sections of the state is known as the Cannon Ball melon on account of its shape. The rind is very thin and the flesh is a deep red and deliciously sweet. It is a good home variety or for nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Kleckley Sweets. For the home or local market this melon has no superior as it has nothing but good qualities. It is the most popular melon on the market and it well deserves its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Halbert Honey. Another good melon for home use, being similar to the Kleckley Sweets in every respect. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Cole's Early. Ripens where other varieties fail. This melon will undoubtedly

prove a great boon to those who live in northern sections, where watermelons were never before successfully grown. The melons are seldom over 12 inches in length. The heart is large and the flesh is a beautiful bright red, lusciously sweet, cool and sparkling. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40.

Cuban Queen. An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin; flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Angeleno. This Watermelon was introduced three years ago in the Los Angeles market and since that time has enjoyed preference over all other melons. It is an abundant producer of medium to large-sized melons—is a good shipper; of beautiful shape and color and delicious flavor. While the average is under 20 lbs., it is not unusual for them to grow above 40 lbs. They are easily gathered, because they should not be picked until the gold shows through the dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., and lb. \$1.25.

Tom Watson. This Watermelon for the past two years has been one of the most popular melons grown in the Southern States. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweets, but the color is a lighter green. Its great merit is in its earliness, good flavor, thin rind and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best shippers. This melon produces good crops; is a good money-maker for the large grower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Mustard

Black or Brown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

White. Better for salad or culinary purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

Southern Giant Curled. The true curled-leaf variety so popular in the South for planting in the fall, to furnish an early spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., postpaid.

Chinese White. This is a delicious vegetable and flavors strongly of Brussels Sprouts, being less pungent than the American varieties. It is greatly relished by the Orientals, and can be seen all the year round at vegetable stands kept by the Japanese and Chinese. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

China Green. This is an Oriental vegetable and like the White Mustard, is grown all the year round, but like our American Spinach thrives best in the winter season. Great quantities of it are dried and used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Mushroom Spawn

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-manure, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed, but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart

each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

American Spawn. In bricks. Per brick 25 cts., 10 bricks \$2.

Okra, or Gumbo

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 100 hills. Of easy cultivation in any good soil; plant about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart, and when well established thin to three plants in the hill; keep the soil well worked, and occasionally draw a little up around the stalks to support them. Gather the pods while young and tender.

White Velvet. Handsome and productive; long, smooth, white pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Onion Sets

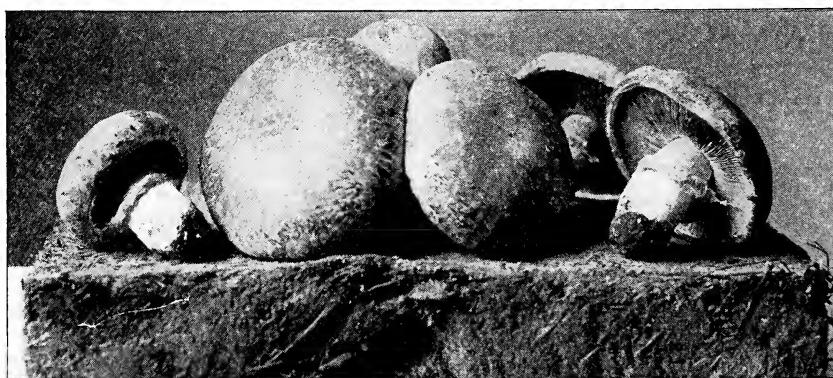
The best Onion set is the Oregon set of the Yellow Globe Danvers variety. Lb. 15 cts. If ordered by mail, add 10 cts. for postage.

Garlic Sets

Garlic sets or bulbs are planted from September to March in rows 12 inches apart, placing the sets 4 inches apart in the rows, 2 inches deep. Garlic is used for flavoring purposes. Bulbs, 20 cts. per lb.; by mail, 30 cts.; 100 lbs. market price.

Chives

This species of onion is extensively used for flavoring. A small spot in the garden planted to Chives will supply a family the year round. Pkt. 10 cts.



American Mushroom Spawn

Onion

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. 6 pounds will plant one acre. A deep, rich soil, thoroughly worked, is best for this crop. Sow thinly in shallow drills about 12 inches apart; when the plants are about 3 inches high, thin to 3 or 4 inches, according to variety.

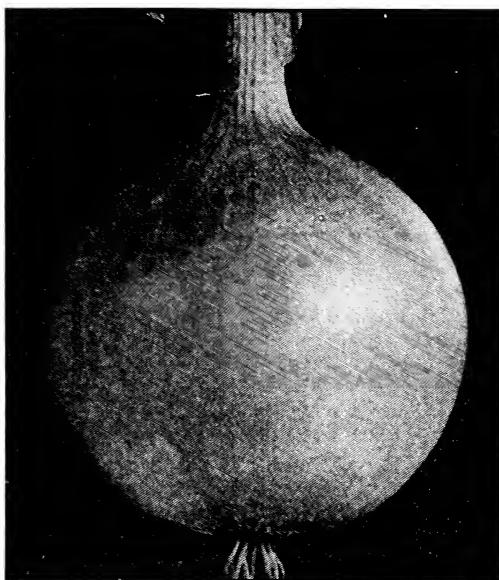
Australian Brown. Extra-long keeper and sure cropper. The skin is a bright, reddish brown; solid white flesh, crisp and of sweet, mild flavor. We have an absolutely unsurpassed strain of this fine Onion. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.60.

Yellow Globe Danvers. We have an unusually fine strain of this old and well-known standard sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Wethersfield, Large Red. Universally popular both for market and home use; sure and heavy cropper; long keeper; grows to an immense size; of flattened form; skin purplish red; flesh white, slightly fringed with pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Early Barletta. This remarkable little Onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. They are the handsomest and most perfect white pickling Onion grown. When sown thickly they grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of a very mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

White Portugal, or "Silver Skin." An excellent and popular Onion for the family garden; of medium size, flat, symmetrical, very early, good keeper; skin and flesh white, fine-grained and unusually mild and delicate; also largely used for pickles when small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$3.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

Yellow Flat Danvers. Similar to the other Danvers, except in shape, being flat. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

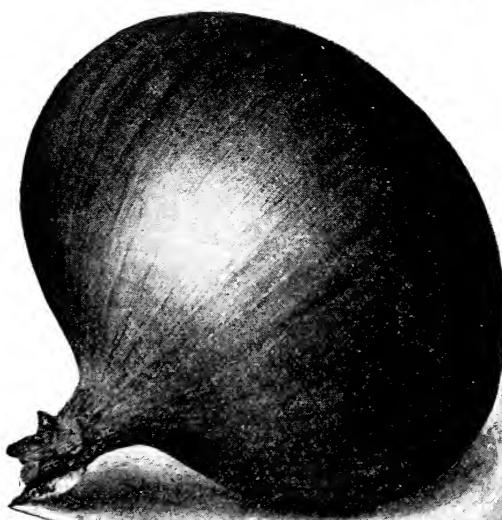
Early California Red. The best early red Onion to be had, as it is of a good size, beautiful red, and as sweet as an apple. We recommend it for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Prizetaker. Grows to large size; mild flavor and of exceedingly handsome appearance, but not a good keeper. Oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

When the price paid for Onions is fair, no crop yields a better income. It is some time since Onions brought a high price, but now, with a return of prosperity, the Onion-grower may hope for better prices. No seed, however, should be selected with more care, and we have to offer only the best that the most experienced growers could raise. We especially recommend for market purposes the Australian Brown and Yellow Globe Danvers, two types that have proved themselves the most valuable.

Culture of Onions should be constant, the soil being stirred after each rain to preserve the moisture, and to prevent the forming of a crust. Do not allow the earth to bake over the seeds after sowing. Cultivation with the wheel-hoe is of great use in the Onion plot. But hand-weeding among the plants is always a necessity, and may be done at thinning-time and whenever the weeds grow large. Cultivation should begin as soon as the rows are visible, if the weeds are at all numerous.

Weeds are the onion's greatest enemies and should be cleaned out before they choke the seedlings. Onions are often grown year after year on the same land, by freely fertilizing.



Australian Brown Onion

Peas

One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties, for successive crops. Plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart. 25 pounds sold at 100-pound rates. If ordered by mail, add 8 cts. per lb. for postage.

American Wonder. This is an old favorite variety, both for the market-grower and family garden. The vines require no support, growing 12 to 15 inches high. An extra-early and heavy and reliable cropper, ready to pick in 45 to 50 days from time of planting. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Alameda Sweet, or Yorkshire Hero. For the market grower, this variety is without a peer. A main-crop Pea, producing long, round pods, closely filled with large, wrinkled, tender Peas of good quality, and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Little Gem. An early dwarf, wrinkled Pea, very productive and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Gradus. This extra-early wrinkled Pea bears pods of large size, and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth Peas; growth vigorous and healthy; vines 2 1/4 feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious, and the Peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 25 cts.

Improved Stratagem. An improved variety comprising all the good qualities of the old Stratagem, highly developed; the pods are of immense size, well-filled with dark green Peas of the finest quality; a very heavy cropper; 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Nott's Excelsior. The popular dwarf, wrinkled variety for the home garden or market-garden. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder, and the Peas are of especially fine flavor and good quality. Some planters regard this variety as the best for the home garden, claiming it to be of peculiarly delicious flavor, of long, continuous bearing quality and easy to grow. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts.

Premium Gem, sometimes called Little Gem. The best and most popular dwarf, wrinkled variety, especially with market-gardeners. It grows about 15 inches high and bears good-sized pods, which are filled with six to eight Peas of especially fine, sweet flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 15 cts.

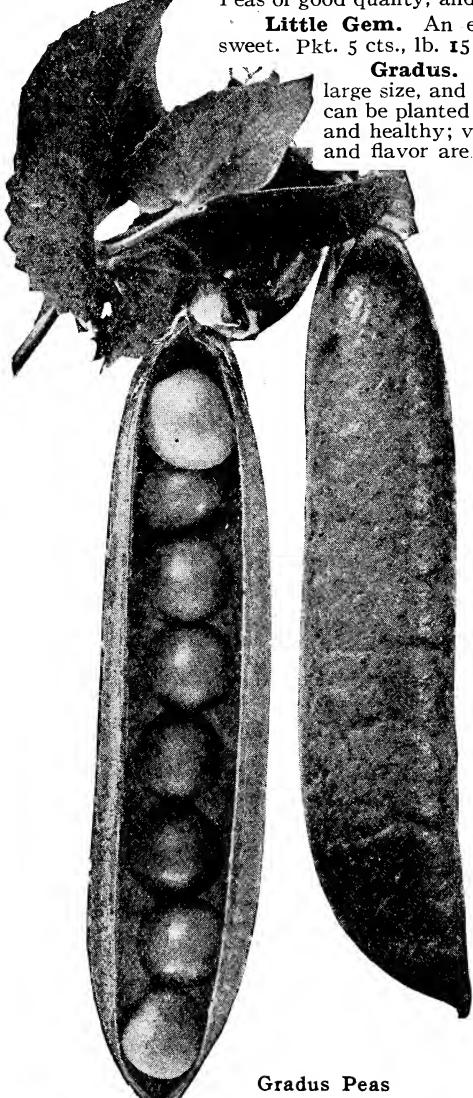
Main and Late Crop Peas

Telephone. Immensely productive and of the finest quality. Vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; the pods are of large size, containing 6 to 7 Peas each, which are of a pale green color, and are closely packed in the pod, and of most delicious flavor. The Telephone is decidedly a popular variety for the market gardener, the number of pods on a vine making easy picking and the large size filling the basket very quickly. For many years it has been the standard main crop variety, by which all new introductions have been measured. 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 15 cts.

Champion of England. A standard wrinkled variety; of delicious flavor; very popular; one of the best in cultivation; 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. \$8.

Gradus Peas

For a succession of Peas in the garden we suggest planting Gradus, as first early; Premium Gem for second ripening; Telephone for main crop.



Parsley

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart, and thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seed germinates slowly, sometimes 3 or 4 weeks passing before the plants appear.

Emerald, or Dwarf Extra-Curled. Leaves tender, beautifully crimped; handsome some bright green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Fine Double Curled. Fine dwarf, crimped leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Plain-Leaved. Much used in soups, etc.; rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

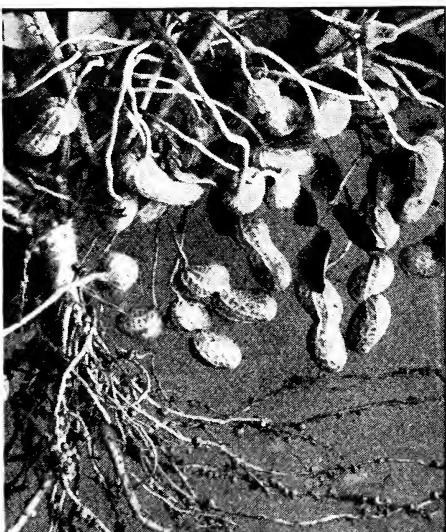
Parsnips

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds will plant an acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to 8 inches in the row. Besides being desirable as a table vegetable, they are valuable for feeding stock.

Long Smooth, or Hollow-Crowned. A standard table sort; the best and most productive for field culture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Peanuts

While it is not generally known, nevertheless Peanuts do well in many parts of California. They should be planted about April in rows and can be so grown between trees or vines. We carry both the Spanish and Japan Peanuts, which are the most used. Lb. 10 cts.



Peanuts



Ruby King Pepper

Peppers

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. When the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant into rows 3 feet apart, and allow 2 feet between the plants.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. A large, early, bright red variety of mild flavor; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes" when green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Nearly the same as Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and of deeper shape; of very mild flavor; fine for "mangoes." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.

Chinese Giant. A very large deep red variety, very thick and blunt. It is fully twice as large as the Large Bell, or Bull Nose, being 4 or 5 inches thick at the top and about 6 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Ruby King. The most popular, large-fruited Pepper; a prolific bearer of ruby-red pods, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flesh exceedingly thick, sweet and so mild that it is often eaten sliced as salad; splendid for stuffing, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.

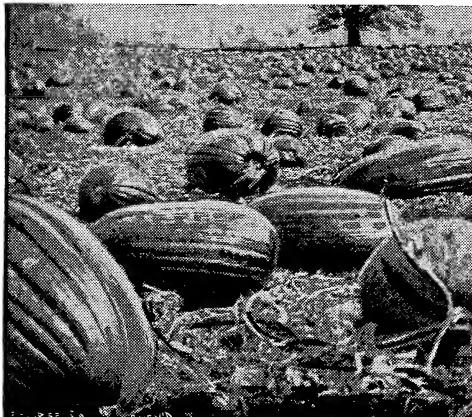
Red Chili. Small, bright red Peppers; very hot and pungent; the pods generally used for making "Pepper Sauce;" very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne. A late variety; small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped, pungent pods; as much used for pickling green as when ripe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Pumpkin

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 40 hills; 3 pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, allowing 3 strong plants to a hill. In other respects they are cultivated as melons and cucumbers; keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix.

Big Tom Pumpkin. This grand new Pumpkin is the result of many years' selection from the old Golden Marrow. So carefully has the selection been made that the Big Toms will run uniformly to more than twice the size and weight. Their fine



Mammoth Tours Pumpkin

shape and size are always much admired. They produce over 20 tons to the acre. The skin and flesh are of a deep, rich orange color, of excellent flavor for pies, etc., cooking soft and tender. For table use and stock feeding no more profitable or better variety can be grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Connecticut Field. A large yellow variety; hard shell. An excellent variety for field culture. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Mammoth Tours. Grows to enormous size; has weighed as high as 200 pounds, and frequently weighs 100 to 150 pounds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Cushaw. Similar in many respects to the winter Crooked Neck Squash. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese. This variety is locally called Sweet Pumpkin, and is grown more than any other of its kind for stock, because it is a good keeper, notwithstanding it has a soft shell. It is fleshy and very sweet; also very good for pie, and is largely used for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Spinach

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds will sow an acre. An exceedingly rich, well-worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as Spinach does not do well when crowded.

New Thick-Leaved Round Long Standing. Produces large, thick, dark green leaves, somewhat crumpled, and possesses the valuable quality of standing a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

New Zealand. Withstands heat and drought and produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer in the hottest climates, where ordinary Spinach will

not do well; should be transplanted 3 feet apart each way, into light, rich soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Bloomsdale, Savoy-Leaved. Leaves wrinkled or curled; best for market growers or fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Prickly, or Fall. An exceedingly hardy variety adapted for fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

Oyster Plant, or Salsify

Mammoth Sandwich Island. One of the most delicious of winter vegetables, and also one of the most nutritious; the flavor is sweet and highly esteemed whether served boiled with butter or other suitable sauce, or sliced and fried, or used in soup. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Rhubarb

The Rhubarb or pie plant is one of the early spring vegetables that find a quick sale. Seed may be sown in drills eighteen to twenty inches apart and covered about an inch deep. When plants are of suitable size, they should be transplanted about five feet apart each way. One ounce of seed will give about 500 plants.

Linnaeus. Large, fine-flavored variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Radishes

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 2 pounds will be required for one acre. Radishes do best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and thin the plants to 2 inches apart. A rapid growth is essential to produce showy, crisp Radishes of a mild flavor. Sow every ten days for a succession of crops.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Small, round, intensely bright scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Rosy Gem. Selected. Brightest red, tipped pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Chartier, or Shepherd. Long, crimson, tipped with white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Long Scarlet. Long, slender, handsomely colored roots. They are ready in about 25 days from planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

White Vienna, or Lady Finger. The finest long white summer Radish; tender and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

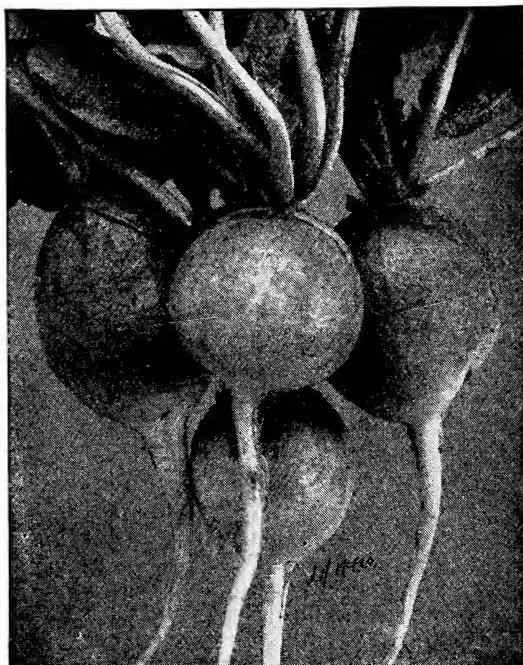
French Breakfast. Color bright carmine, with pure white tip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Improved Half Long, Deep Scarlet. A very early scarlet; olive shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 65 cts.

California Mammoth White Winter. Long, of immense size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China. Excellent variety, good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

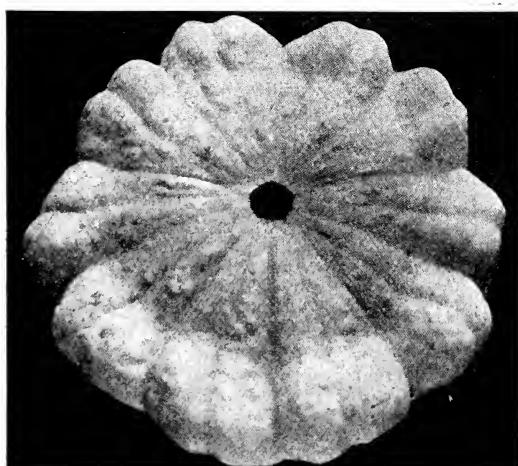
Round Black Spanish. This is a large, black-skinned radish, much relished by the



Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes

Germans. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Long Black Spanish. Skin blackish brown; firm, white flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.



Early White Bush Scallop Squash

Squash

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 50 hills; 4 to 6 pounds, according to variety, is required for one acre. Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running sorts from 6 to 8 feet. Eight or ten seeds to be allowed to a hill, thinning out after danger of bugs is over, and leaving three of the strongest plants to a hill. The squashes like a rich soil, and it is best to fertilize the hill with well-rotted manure, before the seed is sown, rather than to fertilize after the plants have started. Keep the soil loosened, and prevent the running varieties from rooting at the joints.

Early White Bush Scallop. A well-known summer variety, grown extensively for shipping; the flesh is tender and delicate. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

SQUASH, continued

Mammoth White Bush Scallop.

A greatly improved selection of the above; Squashes larger, about 12 inches in diameter, and much deeper, containing nearly twice the amount of flesh; ridges and scalloped edge much less prominent; early and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop.

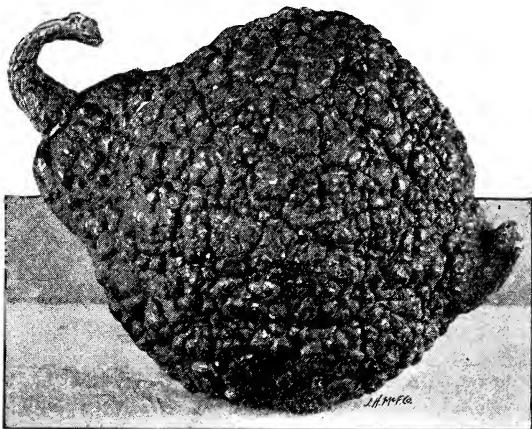
Early, flat, deep orange, with smooth rind. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Yellow Bush Summer Crook-neck.

A bush variety, early and prolific, surface deep yellow, densely warted; quality and flavor good. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts; is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color, good size; excellent flavor, keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Hubbard. Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality; large size, color green, marked with orange; flesh dry, fine grained and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

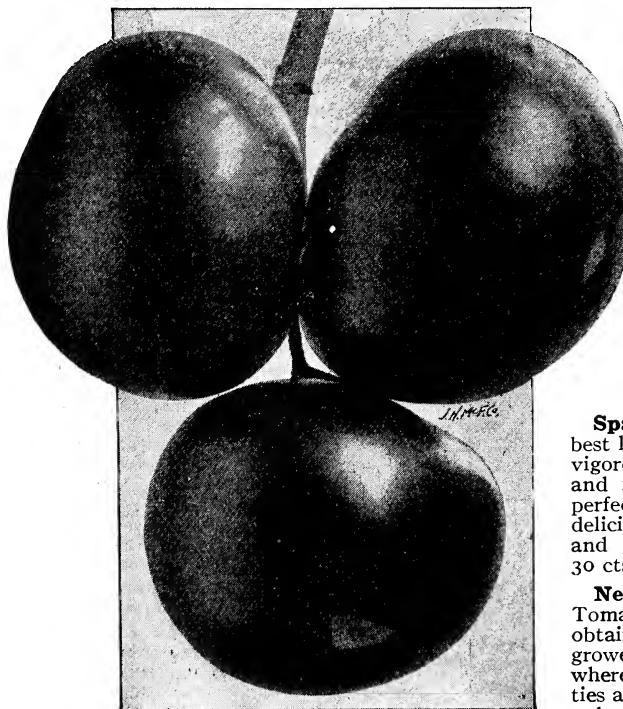


Hubbard Squash

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all Squash; grows to an enormous size. One of the most profitable sorts for stock feeding. Keeps well throughout the winter. This variety is also extensively grown for fair exhibits and because of its size and weight attracts much attention. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Tomatoes

CULTURE.—The best results are obtained from Tomatoes trained upright and pruned to a single stem, pinching off all side shoots. After three clusters of fruits have set, pinch off all subsequent blossoms. An ounce will produce 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough for one acre. They do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil; and success depends to a very great extent on securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth the early part of the season. Transplant as soon as the plants are fit to handle into shallow boxes, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills 4 feet apart. By training the vines on trellises or other supports they will be more productive, and the fruit will be of much better quality. By this method the earliest fruits are produced, and the Tomatoes are more regular in size.



Dwarf Giant Tomatoes

Sparks' Earliana. The earliest and best large, smooth variety; of strong and vigorous growth, setting its fruit freely and in great abundance; of large size, perfect form, bright red color and delicious flavor; ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

New Stone. The greatest canning Tomato in the world. This variety has obtained great popularity with canners, growers and market-gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color a desirable red. In shape perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most

TOMATOES, continued

varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Nobody finds any fault with this variety, but all speak in highest terms of its beautiful color, its wonderful yielding properties, its unequaled firmness, or some other of its good points. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Ponderosa. The largest-fruited Tomato grown, frequently weighing 2 to 4 pounds each; almost as solid as beefsteak, nearly seedless, with firm, meaty, rich red flesh; unequaled and delicious either sliced, cooked or canned; a healthy, luxuriant grower, prodigious and continuous yielder from early in the season until the plants are killed by frost. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Matchless. The Matchless is well worthy of its name; in beauty of coloring and symmetry of form it is without a peer. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a rich, cardinal-red color. Very fine for slicing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Trophy. Large, late, very solid. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree Tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium-sized, smooth, uniform, and of a purplish carmine color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

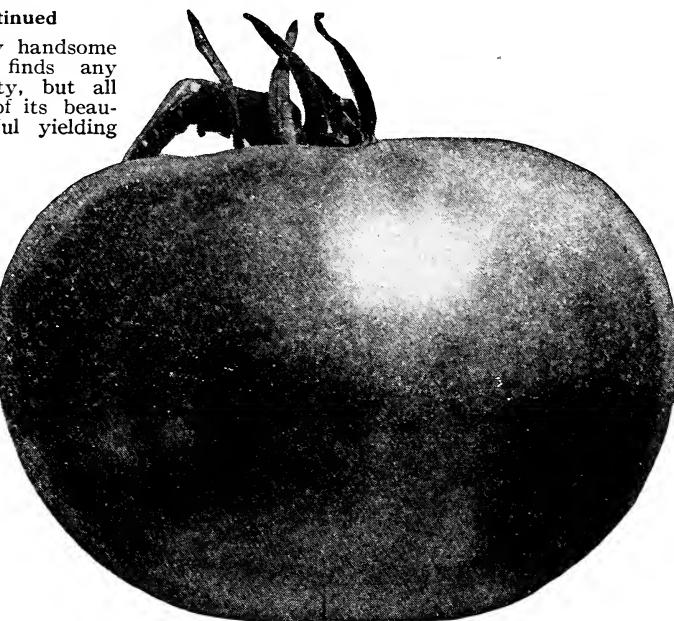
Dwarf Giant. Dwarf plant and giant fruit. A selection out of a cross between Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion, and it partakes of the nature of both parents.

Rutabaga, or Swede Turnips

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Monarch, or Tankard. This is a yellow-fleshed sort, having very large, tankard-shaped roots; flesh very solid, fine-grained, of fine flavor; grows well out of the ground and yields large crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Skirving's Rutabaga. Enormously productive; flesh yellow, solid and sweet. One of the best for field culture. The roots are of large size and contain a liberal amount of protein, which makes them unusually valuable as food for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



Ponderosa Tomato

The fruit has the mild, sweet flavor of the Ponderosa, is also large and meaty, with very little core. It is deep purplish crimson in color and belongs to the later-fruiting types. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3, lb. \$10.

Acme. Very early, medium size, very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Beauty. Large, solid, perfect fruits; good shipper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

Golden Beauty. Largest yellow variety grown. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Plum. Plum shape, bright yellow; used for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Winter Cherry (Husk Tomato). Small yellow fruit. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.

White Sweet Russian. This variety is most excellent, either for table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh solid, white, of a firm texture, sweet and rich; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Improved American Purple Top. The leading standard variety, being very distinct in type, attaining a wonderfully large size; immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable alike for all purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Turnips

CULTURE.—One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills from 12 to 15 inches and thin early to 8 or 9 inches apart. A good crop when cultivated with judgment; like many others, it does far better with careful culture in well fertilized ground.

Early White Milan. Very early; pure white and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 80 cts.

Red- or Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Rapid grower, with mild flavor; the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

White Egg. In shape is nearly oval or egg, as its name would indicate; flesh very firm and fine-grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are snowy white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Red- or Purple-Top White Globe. A globe-shaped variety; an improvement on

the preceding for market-garden purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Flat Dutch. An excellent garden variety, resembling White Strap-Leaf; the best variety for spring sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Early White Strap-Leaf. Differs from Red-Top Strap-Leaf only in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early White Globe. Pure white, solid, sweet, mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Yellow Globe. Flesh a rich, pale yellow color; excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

Herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely secluded from the air. Sow in spring in shallow drills 1 foot apart, and when well up thin out or transplant to a proper distance apart.

Basil, Sweet. The leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Borage. Much used in claret and other drinks; an excellent bee plant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Catnip. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, and sauces, and for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Fennel. The leaves boiled enter into many fish sauces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Hoarhound. Used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Marjoram, Sweet. For seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Sage. The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

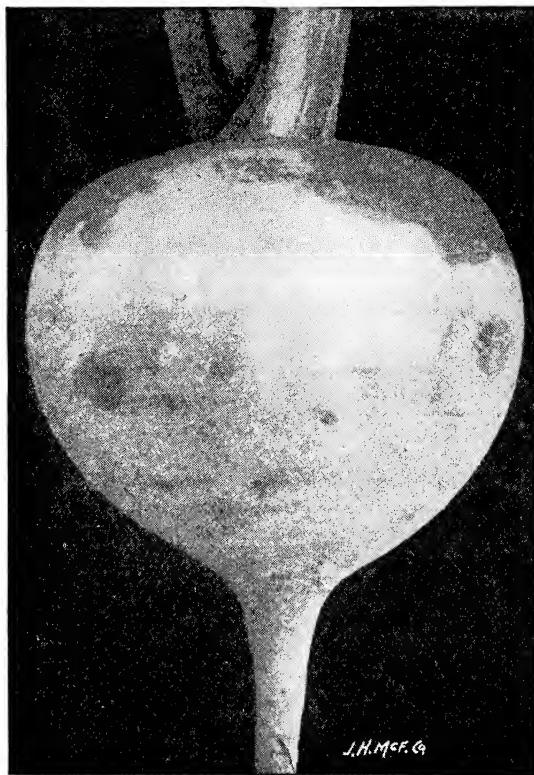
Savory, Summer. Used for seasoning. Common in Europe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Thyme, Broad-leaved. For seasoning, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Wormwood. Used largely for medicinal purposes. It is also beneficial to poultry. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Celery. For flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Coriander. Used extensively for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts.



Red- or Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

Seed Potatoes

American Wonder. This early White Potato is becoming more popular each year; it is of good size, smooth and a splendid keeper. As a producer it has no equal among the early Potatoes. We have a good strain of the Oregon seed of this variety. Price on application.

Early Rose. For many years very popular on this coast. That this Potato is not in the favor it formerly enjoyed is caused by the selection of poor stock for seed purposes. We procure our seed from careful growers in Oregon, and from this stock you should get the best results. We advise you to place your order early. Price on application.

Burbank. We have good Oregon and Nevada Burbank seed. This is far superior to the local seed that is generally offered. Price on application.



American Wonder Potatoes

Vegetable Plants and Roots

Owing to the difficulty in sending plants through the mail, we are not soliciting any orders to be forwarded in this manner. However, orders for plants in box-lots of 100 can be filled promptly, and are sure to reach purchaser in a satisfactory condition. Such orders can be forwarded by either freight or express.

Artichoke Plants. Ready in January. Doz. 75 cts.

Asparagus Roots. Ready in January. Two-year-old roots, 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; special price for 1,000.

Cabbage Plants. September to June. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winnigstadt, Early York, Early Drumhead, Early Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch and Mammoth Red Rock. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Cauliflower Plants. September to June. Early Snowball and California Wonder. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Celery Plants. Ready in March. 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Chives. Ready in February. 15 cts. per bunch.

Eggplant. Ready in March. New York Improved. 15 cts. per doz.

Pepper Plants. Ready in March. Large Bell, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Sweet Upright, Cayenne, Chili, Cardinal, Long Red, White Celestial, Long Yellow and Small Chili. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Rhubarb Roots. Ready in October. Giant Crimson Winter and Strawberry. 10 cts. per root.

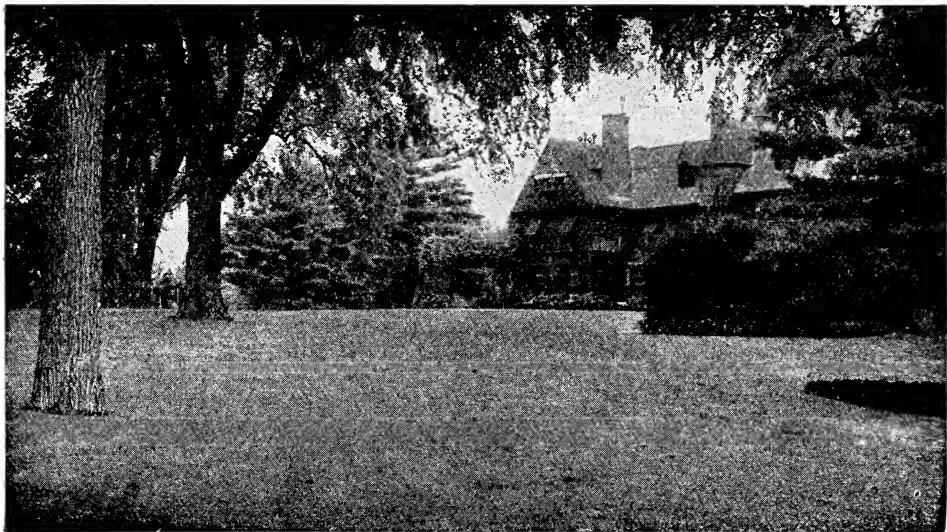
Sweet Potato Plants. Ready in April. 75 cts. per 100.

Tomato Plants. Ready in February. Spark's Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel, Atlantic Prize, Maule's Early, New Stone, Matchless Ponderosa, Burpee's Dwarf Giant, Golden Queen and Dwarf Champion. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Special prices will be given on all the above on application

PROFIT IN A LITTLE GARDEN

A laborer in Fresno, California, last spring rented a house with a back yard forty feet long. He had never possessed a garden; but, when the spring feeling came, he bought three dozen tomato and cabbage plants, besides a few of celery and asparagus and rhubarb, and some lettuce and bean seeds. The total cost was seventy-five cents. This fall he says that he has had more tomatoes and lettuce than his family of four could use, fifty pounds of cabbage, and much other food. It would have cost over \$10 in the market. And, better than the cash profit, he has spent dozens of enjoyable and recreative evenings in his little garden, leaving him physically and mentally in a better condition than he was last year.



Hobbs, Parsons Co.'s Lawn Grasses

To have a good lawn the soil must be fine and rich and well-leveled. The best seed obtainable should be used. Plant any time from September until late spring, although very good results have been obtained from lawns made during the summer. When sown in the summer, however, the lawn should be covered with straw or some freshly cut grass to protect the young grass from burning.

It is a serious mistake not to cut a lawn frequently. When the young Grass is from 3 to 4 inches long it should be mowed, but not too short. Repeat the mowing every four or five days until a dense velvety turf is developed. The lawn should be sprinkled lightly with a fine spray and not washed by strong hosing.

Where the soil is light a good application of our specially prepared lawn fertilizers is recommended. This can be applied when sowing the seed or at any time thereafter.

H., P. Co.'s Lawn Mixture

This is a mixture of the finest English Grasses together with genuine Kentucky Blue Grass, and wherever used it has given the utmost satisfaction. It stands drought well and also hard usage, and is highly recommended for recreation grounds, as the thick sod withstands the hard usage to which such grounds are subjected. 35 cts. per lb., postpaid; freight or express, 25 cts. per lb.

Shady Lawn Mixture

This mixture is especially adapted for shady places and grows quickly. It is most difficult to make a good lawn in a shady place, but this mixture we consider absolutely the best for the purpose. In this case it is also advisable to apply our chemical fertilizer as the shade is caused in most cases by trees and shrubbery which take the plant food from the surface of the soil. Price, 50 cts. per lb., postpaid; freight or express, 40 cts. per lb.

One pound of either of the above mixtures will sow 200 square feet.

We will cheerfully compound grass mixtures to order.

Australian, or Perennial Rye Grass

This Grass has become exceedingly popular of late years; it makes a very hardy and beautifully bright green lawn, and if properly cared for, a very satisfactory one. It does particularly well in sandy soils. Valuable as a pasture grass. Sow about two bushels per acre. Price, 15 cts. per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Makes a splendid lawn of dark green color and remains green all winter, and is used more than any other one variety of grass seed for lawn. As a pasture grass it furnishes the best of food for stock. Sow about sixty pounds per acre for lawns and twenty pounds for pasture. Our stock is procured from Kentucky and is positively the best the market offers. 25 cts. per lb.

White Clover

Dwarf-growing Clover now used extensively in making lawns. The color is dark green, and as the leaves are small and close together it produces an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Lb. 60 cts.

New Crop Grass and Clover Seed

We claim that we sell the highest grades of Grass and Clover seeds that are offered in this country. We do not intend to compete with samples offered by commission merchants, many of whom have no knowledge of the seeds they sell, whether good, bad or indifferent. Should the seed prove poor or mixed, the loss to the planter is ten times more than the entire cost of the seed. The difference in price between choice, clean seed and second or third quality is from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Every intelligent farmer knows that the best seed that can be obtained is the cheapest in the long run. Customers, of course, understand that the prices of Grass and Clover seeds are subject to change. Be sure to obtain our samples and prices before you buy elsewhere. Special rates on large quantities.

If ordered by mail, 10 cts. per lb. must be added for postage. 25 lbs. sold at 100-lb. rates

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*). This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture Grasses, coming early in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for growing under trees or orchards, and very valuable for grazing or for hay. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$18.

Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). A valuable Grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent Grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow 2 feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$18.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (*Festuca pratensis*). Grows 2 or 3 feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive Grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it. Sow 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$35.

Italian Rye Grass. In nutritive value, earliness, and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over two years. It is, therefore, of no use in permanent pastures. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile, and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best Grasses known to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. One great merit is its rapidity of growth, which makes it valuable for even one season. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$10.

Canadian Blue Grass (*Poa compressa*). Recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soil; thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil. Sow 28 pounds per acre. Lb. 20 cts., 100 lbs. \$17.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay of medium state of moisture. Though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet, if cut in the blossom, or directly after, it is relished by all kinds of stock, and

especially by horses, while it possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in comparison with other agricultural Grasses. It grows very rapidly, and yields very large crops on favorable soils. It can never be used effectually as a pasture Grass. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$10.

Hungarian (*Panicum Germanicum*). This Grass resembles the Millet very much, and it may be classed as a variety of that plant. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like Millet. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. \$6.

Perennial Rye Grass (English or Australian). This Grass is held in high esteem for permanent pasturage, soiling, and the formation of lawns. In habit somewhat like Orchard Grass, and it is possible that, united on the same meadow, it would be profitable. It ripens early, and should be cut when in blossom, making a large return of very nutritious hay, of which stock are very fond. It is naturally adapted to a variety of soils, but succeeds on moderately moist land. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$10.

Bermuda Grass. This Grass is becoming very popular as a lawn Grass as it does well in hot weather and is very hardy, making a solid mat and is hard to get rid of when once it is started. Is very good to plant on river banks and levees as it will hold the soil together. Should not be sown until late in the spring. Lb. \$1.

Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay Grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. The nutritive quality of its hay, however, is generally inferior to that of our standard native sorts, so that we should recommend it only for dry, arid soils where the better and more delicate grasses would not grow. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping root-stocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. (12 lbs. to the bushel.) Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

Kentucky Blue Grass. See Lawn Grass, page 26.

NEW CROP GRASS AND CLOVER SEED, continued

Alfalfa. The most valuable and largely grown forage plant in the West, yielding from four to six crops a season; relished by all kinds of stock and fowl, and is very nutritious. It has been a good paying crop, and a farmer cannot afford to be without it. Twenty-five pounds will plant an acre. Lb. 25 cts. For large lots write for prices and samples.

Arabian Alfalfa. Alfalfa is primarily a native of Arabia. It has only been recently that seed has been procured from there and tried in this country. In the San Joaquin Valley, where it has been tried, it has proved to be more productive than the domestic or Lucerne alfalfa. It is highly recommended by the United States Government and the agricultural colleges of this coast. Lb. 30 cts. Quantities at market prices.

Turkestan Alfalfa. This variety comes from Asia Minor and is claimed to be superior to our domestic seed for high lands as it requires less water; and it is also recom-

mended for sandy lands as it will produce more in such soil than the domestic seed. Lb. 30 cts.; larger quantities at market prices.

Alsike. Succeeds best in cold, stiff soils and in marshy lands where it is too wet for other species; is very hardy and withstands severe cold; is a good honey plant for bees. Fifteen pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 30 cts. Large lots at market prices.

Mammoth Red, or Sapling Clover
Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common red Clover; being a rank grower, it is largely used for soilings. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 30 cts. Large lots at market rates.

Red Clover. Valuable, both as a forage plant and for its fertilizing properties. Makes an excellent quality of hay and can be cut twice a year. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 30 cts. Large lots at market rates.

Valuable Forage Plants for Pacific Coast

For green manures we especially recommend peas, vetches, and clovers. These plants take nitrogen (the most expensive element of artificial fertilization) directly from the air. The idea of "green manuring" is that it is cheaper and better to plow under half-grown or fully grown crops than to expend money and labor in the application of natural or artificial manures.

If ordered by mail, 10 cts. per lb. must be added for postage

Peas, Canadian Field. Usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If any one is likely to be short of hay, he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and Peas. It is as easily cured as clover and yields large crops. One hundred pounds of Peas and 40 pounds of oats per acre give good results. Price varies; write for quotations.

Peas, Niles. A local variety, answering same purpose as above. Write for quotations.

Cowpea, Whippoorwill. A prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Lb. 10 cts. Market price on large lots.

Teosinte (*Reana luxurians*). Makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and better relished by all stock than corn fodder. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut for green forage, which can be done at any stage during growth, two or more joints should be left at the base of the stalk. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop than at first cutting. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed to an acre. Oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre in hills 4 feet apart each way. Lb. 10 cts. Large lots at market prices.

Rape, Dwarf Essex. Under favorable conditions, it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. It should be sown from September to March as it thrives best in cool weather. Sow eight pounds per acre, broadcast. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$9.

Early Amber Sugarcane. All kinds of stock relish it. It is a heavy cropper and very nutritious. Can be sown either in drills or broadcast, and fed green or dried. If cut when 2 feet high, it will give several cuttings during the season. Sow ten pounds of seed per acre in drills and twenty-five pounds broadcast. Lb. 10 cts. Large lots at market prices.

Milo Maze. The merit of this non-saccharine sorghum is that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. It is relished by all stock. Five pounds sows an acre. Lb. 10 cts. Large lots at market prices.

Kaffir Corn. An excellent fodder plant, yielding a large crop of fodder during a season. Grows 4 to 5 feet high; upright stalk, with numerous large leaves. Greatly relished by cattle and horses. The seed crop is also heavy, sometimes yielding sixty bushels to the acre. Sown in drills 3 feet apart, using six to eight pounds of seed per acre. Lb. 10 cts. Market price on large lots.

VALUABLE FORAGE PLANTS, continued

Egyptian. A good grain for dry sections and seasons. Very productive, and there is always a demand for it, as the grain is small and can be used as chicken feed. Lb. 5 cts. Market price in large lots.

Speltz. A combination of hay and grain. It has a hull somewhat like barley, but produces double kernels in each. A comparatively new and profitable crop yielding fifty to 100 bushels of grain or four to six tons good hay per acre. Thrives well on poor soil, and dry weather seems not to affect it. After threshing the straw makes good feed. Sow in spring, 75 to 100 pounds per acre. Roll or chop the grain before feeding. Lb. 5 cts.

Cow Kale, or Jersey (sometimes known as 1,000-Headed). Similar to cabbage and should be cultivated and treated in the same manner. It can be planted to advantage during the fall of the year and makes good growth during the winter, being improved by cold weather. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Burr Clover (*Medicago denticulata*). A native forage plant, easily cultivated, and a splendid green fertilizer. The plant resembles alfalfa in habit, and also in shape of seed. Orchardists regard it with favor as a cover crop as it thrives in places where peas fail to make a good stand. Grows well on poor, dry soil. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20 cts.; large quantities at market price.

Vetch (*Vicia sativa*). One of the most valuable plants for fertilizing, on account of the nitrogen which it restores to the soil. For a green cover crop the seed is usually sown in August or September, and is plowed under in March or April of the following year. 50 pounds of seed to the acre is usually sown. As a winter forage crop Vetch is specially valuable, yielding about ten tons to an acre. When sown in spring it can be cut in July, and the second growth will afford splendid pasture. On account of the tall growing habit it should be mixed with barley or oats for support when sown for forage. Lb. 10 cts. Large quantities at market price.

Buckwheat (Silver-Hulled). A very good and popular variety. Grain is of a light color, rounder than the common variety; has a much thinner husk, earlier, and yields more. Lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Canary. The seed is used for bird food. Is valuable also as an ornamental grass and has considerable merit as hay for feeding cattle. Lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. \$8.

Hemp (Kentucky Hemp). A staple crop for manufacturing, sown broadcast, using 25 pounds of seed per acre. For a seed crop, should be sown in hills 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high, with deep-cut, dark green leaves, which are rather fragrant. Lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. \$6.

Tree Seeds

ACACIA Baileyana. A handsome tree, with glaucous foliage; in great demand for street planting. One of the most beautiful of the Acacias. Oz. 40 cts., lb. \$4.

EUCALYPTUS globulus (Blue Gum). A very rapid-growing tree, making valuable timber. The common variety—the one generally planted. Oz. 50 cts., lb. \$5.

E. rostrata (Red Gum).. A rapid-growing tree; stands heat and considerable cold without injury. Imported, oz. 75 cts., lb. \$7.50; Domestic oz. 50 cts., lb. \$4.

E. tereticornis (Gray Gum). A very hardy, quick-growing Eucalyptus; largely used for railroad ties, etc. Often planted for timber. Oz. 75 cts., lb. \$7.50.

Insecticides

These can not be sent by mail, except where noted, but must go by express or freight.

Arsenate of Lead. A new arsenic spray for caterpillars, codlin moth, etc. This is preferred by many to Paris Green, as it can be readily seen when applying; sticks to the leaves and **does not burn** the foliage. 2-lb. can 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75, 25 lbs. \$4, 100 lbs. \$14.

Bordeaux Mixture. The best and most generally used spray for blight, mildew, curled leaf, pear scab, etc. All prepared and ready for use. Dilute 50 times. 50-gal. bbl. enough for six acres of fruit trees. Qt. cans, 65 cts., 1-gal. cans \$1.50; 10-gal. keg, 70 cts., 50-gal. bbl. 50 cts. per gal.

Paris Green. In cans, pure, poisonous. Kills caterpillars, potato bugs and all bugs which chew the leaves. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50c.

"Rose-leaf" Extract of Tobacco. Most effectual for the destruction of insects on plants. Dilute with 65 parts of water. This spray will kill the thrip. Spray when the buds begin to swell and again when through blossoming. Pt. 55 cts., qt. 75 cts., gal. \$2.50.

Slug-Shot. Destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, also poultry lice; as effective as Paris green without the danger from poison. 1-lb. cartons with perforated top for applying, 20 cts. each; if by mail, 20 cts. extra; 5-lb. pkg. 40 cts., 10-lb. pkg. 75 cts. Tin Dusters for applying Slug-Shot, 40 cts. each.

Tobacco Dust. The most economical form to use tobacco as an insecticide. If dug around the roots, will keep away all pests below ground and insure health to the plants. Lb. 10c.; if by mail, 15c. extra.

Whale-Oil Soap. Dissolved in water makes an excellent spray for scale on palms, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. 15 cts., 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postage 16 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. in bulk, \$1.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. A 3-oz. cake (makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution), 10 cts.; mailed, postpaid, 13 cts.; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons prepared solution), 20 cts.; mailed, postpaid, 28 cts.



Bed of Asters

Flower Seed Department

The flower seed department embraces a large variety of flower seed, in fact, a larger assortment than has before been offered to the people of this section. We can also truthfully say that the flower seed we handle is the very best that can be produced either in Europe or in this country.

It is possible with a careful selection of seeds, plants, and bulbs for one to have flowers in bloom throughout the whole year, and in all parts of California unless it be in the mountainous regions. Eastern people should bear in mind that there are many varieties of flower seeds that can be planted here in the fall and winter that can not be planted at those seasons in other states, where the climate is more severe. For your instruction as to how and when to plant, we give complete directions on every one of our flower-seed packets.

Asters

Asters have no superiors among the fall-blooming annuals and many of the new varieties rival the chrysanthemum in size and beauty. The plants are of the easiest cultivation and require only a moderately rich soil and a reasonable amount of moisture. The seed may be sown either in the open ground, in prepared seed-beds, or in flats under glass.

Improved Victoria. The flowers of this variety are large, beautifully imbricated and almost a perfect globe in form; four colors: crimson, rose, white, light blue and mixtures. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Hohenzollern. The largest of the Comet or ostrich-feather type. The petals are curled and twisted and very long; the plants produce a large amount of bloom which is ideal for cut-flowers. Brilliant rose. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered. The plants are of compact growth, from 12 to 15 inches in height. Flowers are produced very freely

and are quite large. White, scarlet, crimson, rose, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Giant Comet. Of all the tall comet Asters this is probably the most striking and beautiful. The petals are long, curled and twisted. Rose, crimson, light blue, white, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Semple's Late Branching. Next to the famous Vick's Branching Asters this variety is undoubtedly the most magnificent of the family. The colors are clear, the flowers unusually large, full double and borne on long stems. White, rose, crimson, blue, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

ACROCLINIUM. One of the so-called everlasting flowers; the plant grows about 15 inches high, producing white or rose-pink flowers which when cut in the bud can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

ADONIS Flos. (Pheasant's Eye, Rose of Heaven, or Mullein Pink). An annual of the easiest culture; foliage is very finely cut and the dark crimson flowers last a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.

Ageratum

During the summer these flowers are produced in the greatest profusion; the plants come very quickly from seed and are rapid growers. The dwarf sorts should be planted about 10 inches apart and will soon make a mass of low-growing plants that show a most charming combination of colors.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. Habit dwarf and compact; well adapted for ribbon borders; grows about 9 inches tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

Imperial Dwarf White. Same as the Dwarf Blue except in color. Pkt. 5 cts.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. A hardy perennial that blooms the first season. The flowers are produced on long stems and are fine for cutting; plant grows about 2 feet tall; mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Alyssum

One of the most satisfactory plants for borders, baskets, rockwork, or for cutting. In borders the seed should be sown thickly so as to form masses, and should be sown quite early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter-blooming the seed may be sown in August and the seedlings thinned to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. If the plant is cut back after the first flowers fade, a succession of bloom can be had.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). The pure white fragrant flowers are produced all summer. Pkt. 5 cts.

Maritimum Little Gem. This variety is best adapted for baskets or for edgings; flowers are produced very freely. Pkt. 5 cts.

Saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). Flowers are produced on stems about 6 inches long, and make a most attractive show when used in carpet bedding; the foliage has a slightly grayish tinge. Pkt. 5 cts.

Amarantus

For massing as a background for other flowers or for the center of a bed this plant is unusually handsome. The seed may be sown in the open border or in a hotbed, and the seedlings can be planted about the first week in April. Even upon poor soil the foliage is unusually abundant and rich and striking with green, yellow and brilliant red. The plants should be set about 20 ins. apart.

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Long-drooping scarlet flowers; plant grows about 3 feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

Tricolor splendens (Joseph's Coat). Foliage variegated; scarlet crimson, and bronze-green. Plant grows from 2 to 3 feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

Antirrhinum · Snapdragon

The Snapdragons are almost continuous bloomers that succeed best in a light soil in a sunny position. Although perennials they are usually treated as annuals.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Varieties. 5 inches tall; mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Queen of the North. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fire-Fly. Scarlet, white throat. Pkt. 10 cts.

Niobe. Maroon with white throat. Pkt. 10 cts.

Picturatum. Blotched varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Queen Victoria. White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Asparagus

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are valued for their finely cut foliage and both the climbing and trailing sorts are unusually attractive.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). A graceful plant especially valuable for hanging baskets; the sprays are light green in color and grow from 3 to 4 feet long. The seed should be soaked in warm water before planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Verticillatus. A climbing plant having feathery foliage and bright scarlet berries. The plants grow from 10 to 15 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASPERULA odorata (Sweet Woodruff). An old-time favorite, having an odor like new-mown hay and frequently used for packing in chests, etc. Used in Germany to flavor the May wine. The plants grow best in semi-shaded positions; the flowers are pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

AURICULA primula. The favorite English Primrose. A dwarf-growing plant bearing fragrant flowers in rich and beautiful colors. Our seed is a selection from an extra choice strain. Pkt. 15 cts.

AUSTRALIA PEA-VINE (*Dolichos ligustrinoides*). An evergreen perennial showing large clusters of rose-colored flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it has no superior. Pkt. 10 cts.



Sweet Alyssum

Balsam

The large-flowered double Balsams are of most perfect form and beauty, the plants being covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors; some self-colored, others blotched, spotted and striped. The plants grow from 18 inches to 2 feet in height.

Camellia-Flowered. The shape of this flower closely resembles the Camellia. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rose-Flowered. Flowers large, full, double and of beautiful colors. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

BALSAM APPLE (*Momordica*). Usually classed among the Gourds. The plant makes a fine shade and is one of the most popular climbers used in this section, growing 25 feet high under ordinary conditions. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

BALLOON VINE (*Love-in-a-Puff*). A rapid-growing climber that succeeds best in light soil and warm situation. The flowers are white and the seed-pods look like miniature balloons. Pkt. 5 cts.

BEAN, Scarlet Runner. The flowers are bright scarlet, while the beans are black, splashed with lake. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tuberous-rooted Begonias

No other summer-blooming plants are more valuable for growing in a semi-shaded situation than the Begonias. The seed should be sown in February or March in a temperature of about 60 degrees and the seedlings should be set out just as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently warm. The plants are covered the whole summer with bright and showy flowers.

Single—Extra Choice. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.



Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS, continued

Double—Extra Choice. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Rex Hybrids. The Rex Begonias have handsome variegated foliage, but the flowers are inconspicuous. Choice mixed, pkt. 25 cts.

Vernon. The flowers are blood-scarlet, borne very freely; foliage green turning to red. Pkt. 10 cts.

Calceolaria

An ornamental plant used especially for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us and can be relied upon to produce only flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring.

Shrubby Rugosa. Dwarf bedding varieties in choice mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Tigered, or Spotted. Pkt. 25 cts.

Campanula Medium

(Canterbury Bell)

One of the prettiest of the old-time garden flowers. Their delicate coloring and their bell shape make them very attractive.

Calycanthema (*Cup-and-Saucer*). Usually considered the handsomest of all the Campanulas. The flowers are of many shades and in shape resemble a cup and saucer. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.

Single Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER. The popular name of this climbing annual suggests the resemblance of the flower to a bird with outspread wings, the spurs of the calyx resembling the head, and the two upper petals the wings. The yellow flowers are produced from June to October. Pkt. 10 cts.

Candytuft

Indispensable for cutting. The plants are best when set in masses; the seeds may be sown in autumn to produce flowers early in spring, but when sown in April, plants will bloom from July to September.

Empress. Distinct candelabra-shaped branches, bearing immense pyramids of pure white bloom. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson. Very beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

Carmine. Carmine-rose. Pkt. 5cts.

Lavender. Delicate shade of rosy lavender. Pkt. 5 cts.

All Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Canna (Indian Shot)

Dwarf, Large-Flowering

French. Soak the seed in warm water until they begin to swell, then sow in sandy soil and place in a hotbed; when the second leaf shows, pot the plants and keep under glass until time for planting. mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Celosia • Cockscomb

Ornamental plants producing long spikes of feathery flowers. The plants succeed well in the garden and are also very attractive as pot-plants.

Empress. Splendid, compact heads of a bright crimson color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Glasgow Prize. An improved strain with immense heads borne on sturdy plants; they are excellent for borders. The color is rich crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pyramidalis plumosa. Plants are pyramidal form, with long feathery plumes of bright colors. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Thompsoni magnifica. This popular feathered Celosia contains many shades of color, varying from pale yellow to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.



Coreopsis

Centaurea

This hardy annual is generally known as the Bachelor's Button, although the *Centaurea Cyanus* is the true Bachelor's Button. The plants are perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere and are particularly valuable for loose bouquets.

Candidissima. A low-growing plant with silvery white foliage, especially useful for potting. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cyanus, Emperor William. The deep blue Bachelor's Button. Pkt. 5 cts.

Imperialis. A large-flowered type, exquisitely fringed and sweet-scented. The flowers are twice the size of the older varieties and will retain their freshness for a long time after cutting. Plants about 3 feet in height.

Imperialis, Pure White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis, Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis, Lavender. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Moschata, or Sweet Sultan. A well-known type in white, yellow, lavender and purple blossoms.

Moschata alba. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts.

Chrysanthemums

A large family of plants of varied character, nearly all valuable for cut-flowers. The annual varieties are very showy and popular; known as Painted Daisies and Summer Marguerites. Useful as pot-plants, as well as for cutting and bedding.

Carinatum, Evening Star. Bright golden yellow flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Carinatum tricolor, Eclipse. Golden yellow, scarlet ring. 1½ ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Chrysanthemums, con.

Carinatum, Morning Star. A large primrose-yellow, with golden center. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Carinatum, Northern Star. A giant white variety with flowers 3½ inches across. Dark center. 1½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.

Carinatum, Single-Flowering Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Carinatum, Double-Flowering Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Coronarium. Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Inodorum (Bridal Robe) A dwarf variety with snow-white, very double flowers, fine foliage. An elegant pot-plant and nice for beds. Very free bloomer with a fair percentage double from seed. ¼ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Coreopsis

Sow in the open ground, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting.

Annual Calliopsis, Mixed. Composed of yellow, brown, and yellow with brown eye. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lanceolata. The flowers of this charming hardy perennial are borne on long stems, are of a lovely bright, golden yellow color; remain in perfection a long time when cut. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cineraria

Ornamental house plants with magnificent heads of velvety bloom; the colors include white, very delicate to dark blue, all shades of pink, carmine and crimson with bicolors of crimson and white, blue and white, etc. Splendid large flower.

Hybrida grandiflora. Large-flowering Prize Varieties. Unsurpassed for richness of color and perfection of form. 1½ ft. Pkt. 50 cts.

Hybrida grandiflora. Dwarf large-flowering. Superb mixture of splendid varieties. 1 ft. Pkt. 50 cts.

Hybrida grandiflora, Matador. A beautiful scarlet; a most dazzling color; of French origin. An entirely new color in Cinerarias. Pkt. 50 cts.

Hybrida stellata (C. cruenta hybrida), Star Cineraria. Large panicles of star-shaped flowers in many pleasing colors. Valuable for cutting and as decorative pot-plants. 2 to 3 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

Hybrida stellata radiata (Cactus-flowered Star Cinerarias). Narrow petals are rolled and diverged from a small center. Unique. 2 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.



Delphinium

CLARKIA elegans. Hardy annuals that are easily grown. They flower freely, are showy in the border, good for cutting, and the dwarf varieties form nice pot-plants.

Double and Single, Mixed. 2 ft. 5 cts.

CLEMATIS. Well-known climbers, remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms, and for the gracefulness of the plants. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. All colors mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

CLANTHUS Dampieri (Glory Pea of Australia). One of the most gorgeous flowers in existence; the flowers are pea-shaped, of a brilliant scarlet color, with intense black center; requires a dry, warm soil and little water. Pkt. 15 cts.

COBaea scandens. A rapid-growing climber, with large bell-shaped purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil; plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Pkt. 10 cts.

COLEUS. The richly colored foliage of these plants makes them indispensable for bedding and ribbon borders, the shades of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc., making them most striking in effect. The plants grow quickly from seeds. 1 to 3 feet tall. Finest mixed hybrids, pkt. 5 cts.

Columbine, or Aquilegia

Sometimes erroneously known as Honeysuckle. Produces handsome flowers. Perennial.

Double White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cœrulea. Hybrid mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cœrulea fl. pl. Splendid blue. Pkt. 25 cts.

Rose Queen. Pkt. 20 cts.

Best Double or Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cosmos

The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high, and are a mass of feathery green foliage. The large, single flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frost. For bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown.

Giant Crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Klondyke. Golden yellow flowers, borne on long stems and measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.

CYCLAMEN, Giant-Flowered

(*Persicaria giganteum*). A popular pot-plant for winter and spring-flowering; blooms are very freely produced and last a long time. Seedlings bloom in eight to ten months. Giant mixed, pkt. 25c.

Daisy, Shasta

A fine perennial plant bearing large, white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent cut-flower and admired everywhere. Soak seed in warm water over-night before sowing. Pkt. 15 cts.

Alaska. One of Burbank's new selections. Pkt. 25 cts.

Daisy, or Bellis perennis

A well-known and popular low-growing plant bearing beautiful flowers. Hardy perennial.

Longfellow. Double red. Pkt. 15 cts.

Double White, or Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dahlias

The beautiful new introductions of the past two seasons afford single and double flowers in wonderful variety, all classes coming quite true from seed, and supplying magnificent colors. In the garden these seedling Dahlias bloom as early and freely as the plants grow from tubers. These are so easily grown from seed that we think in a year or two the popular demand will be for seed instead of tubers. Dahlias should



Dianthus

DAHLIAS, continued

have good rich soil. Pinching out the points of growths tends to dwarf the plants and also incites to earlier flowering.

Cactus, Double Large-flowering Dwarf.

Very distinct and showy; nearly true from seed. Many colors. 3 to 4 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

Cactus, Single-flowered. From a fine collection. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Mixed. A fine strain of large flowers in many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

Hardy, border perennials, with spikes of handsome flowers; useful for cutting.

Formosum. Rich blue; exceedingly effective in borders; height 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sulphureum. Long spikes of charming clear, yellow flowers; quite a distinct color among Larkspurs; height 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Elatum hybridum, Double Mixed. Large, handsome flower spikes, including the best of the new double and single varieties; height 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Hybridum, Single Mixed. Very showy strain. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dianthus, or Pink

Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. They comprise many beautiful markings, rich and varied in colors. The plants bloom until frost.

Hedewigi Mixed. Flowers large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to the richest crimson, while many are beautifully laced or striped. For bedding purposes they are of immense value during the entire summer: they also furnish elegant flowers for bouquets. Pkt. 5 cts.

Crimson Bell. One of the most attractive varieties of Dianthus. Flowers large, elegantly laciniated; lovely rich crimson shade. Pkt. 5 cts.

Fireball. Vivid scarlet flowers, giving a most striking effect when massed, invaluable for table decorations. Pkt. 5 cts.

Snow Drift. Charming variety, large, pure white, double flowers beautifully fringed. Pkt. 5 cts.

DIANTHUS, continued

Eastern Queen. One of the most attractive varieties of Dianthus. Flowers large, elegantly laciniated and of a lovely rose-pink shade. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. All the most beautiful and showy double varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.

Single Mixed. Fringed flowers of various colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Chinenensis Double. Choice mixed. Large double flowers, embracing a variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Plumarius, Florists' Perpetual. A hardy class producing large, fragrant, double, semi-double and single flowers of varied colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside. Thrives well in cool, shady locations. Fine mixture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean). A tender climbing annual; flowers profusely and in clusters of white, purple and lilac shades. The flower spikes are followed profusely by ornamental seed-pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

ECHINOCYSTIS (Wild Cucumber Vine). Attains a height of 30 feet in a season; white, fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion, followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed-pods; foliage dense, on which account it is most desirable where shade is desired. Pkt. 5 cts.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathering foliage and beautiful, velvety, cup-shaped flowers. Seeds may be sown in fall and any time thereafter until the following April, where plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Height, 2 feet.

Californica. Large, pale yellow. Pkt. 5c.

Californica alba. Large flowers of pure white. Per pkt. 5 cts.

Mandarin. Bright orange shaded crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.



Gaillardia grandiflora

Forget-Me-Not • Myosotis

Bushy plants, 8 to 10 inches high, bearing clusters of small flowers. They are perennials and hardy enough to remain in the open ground. If sown early in the house, they will flower the first season.

Alpestris. One of the best of the Forget-me-nots. It is of compact habit and a profuse bloomer, having the appearance when in full flower of a sheet of blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Alpestris Victoria. The flowers are large and of a bright azure blue with yellow centers. The plants form neat bushes, completely covered with blooms. Valuable for cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Four O'Clock

A hardy annual, about 2 feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to 1 foot. Is free-flowering, with blossoms in a great variety of colors and stripes.

Mixture of All Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Tom Thumb. Dwarf plant, mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Variegated and Striped-Leaved. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Gaillardia

Half-hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, for the flower garden. Grown in masses, they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivaled for cutting.

Picta. Large, handsome, mixed flowers. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Picta Lorenziana. Double; finest mixed; annual. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Mixed. Many shades of yellow, orange and scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Grandiflora maxima. Perennial. Golden. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Gloxinia

Most charming greenhouse plants of dwarf habit. Their flowers are produced in greatest profusion, and of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, many of which are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the commonest culture they bloom continuously for months.

Hybrida grandiflora. Splendid mixture of finest varieties, mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Robusta. Erect, hardy, superb mixture. Pkt. 25 cts.

GODETIA. The Godetias are profuse and constant bloomers, with their delicate tints of crimson, rose and white; very attractive. Hardy annuals.

Semi-Dwarf. Fine mixed. Pkts. 5 cts.

Gourds

Of rapid growth, and bearing curious fruits of various sorts.

Dipper, bottle, egg-shaped. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Large varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Small varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Gypsophila

Free-flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rock-work and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath). A mass of the finest little leaves and branches, covered with tiny white, star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Elegans. White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

HELIOTROPE. A universal favorite on account of its delicious fragrance; excellent for cutting. Seed sown in early spring will make fine plants during summer. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

HELICHRYSUM. Everlasting flowers suitable for mixed borders. The flowers retain their shape and color for years, but it is necessary to gather them before they are fully expanded. They are very useful for winter bouquets, decorations, etc. **Choice Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5 cts.

HIBISCUS, Giant Golden Bowl. Very large flowers, 6 to 8 inches, of a deep cream color with velvety maroon center. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet and are perennial and bear profusely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hollyhock

A summer-flowering plant, bearing long spikes of double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. A clump or line in any garden gives an effect not obtainable with any other plant.

Allegheny. This unique and beautiful variety produces semi-double flowers about 3 inches across. The petals are crinkled and fringed like crumpled and slashed satin. Pkt. 10 cts.

Chater's Superb Mixed. Saved from a magnificent collection of fine named double varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

French Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

HUMULUS (Japanese Hops). A hardy climbing annual of rapid growth with dense leaves. Will grow from 15 to 25 feet in a season. Valuable for covering trellis, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

HUNNEMANNIA fumariæfolia (Mexican Poppy). This is by far the best of the poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of blossom until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high and are quite bushy with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Ipomoea

An extensive genus, including many well-known garden flowers. Are tender climbing annuals, from 5 to 10 feet long, and all classes are desirable. The seed of several varieties, especially the moonflower, should have the outer shell punctured and then soaked in water for twelve hours or more to germinate it.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory, or Good Night). Large fragrant violet blossoms, expanding in the night. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Coccinea, or Star Ipomœa. Small scarlet blossoms; vines about 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Grandiflora alba (Moon Flower). Large white blossoms, 5 to 6 inches across, which expand at night. The vine grows very rapidly, as much as 50 feet in a season, and is covered at night and in the early morning with a multitude of fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk-Vine. The most remarkable rapid-growing hardy perennial extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like lima bean; color, dark green; texture soft and woolly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., we know of nothing its equal. Imported seed, pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

LANTANA. Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing Verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white rose and other colors; good for bedding. **Choice Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting Pea). Perennial climbers, growing 5 to 6 feet tall, suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Young plants flower freely the second year, but the third and fourth years they produce an abundance of foliage and bloom. They die down every year and start again in the spring. Fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Linum, or Crimson Flax

Beautiful and effective; hardy; about 18 inches high; bright, scarlet flowers.

Annual. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Perennial, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Lobelia

Delicate, low-growing, annual plants of the greatest value for borders, ribbons, edgings, rockwork and hanging baskets.

Hybrid Hamburgia. New; light blue with white eye, long, drooping flower stalks; fine for hanging baskets or boxes; grows rapidly. Pkt. 10 cts.

Gracilis. Blue, trailing; beautiful for baskets. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 25 cts.

Crystal Palace compacta. Plant dwarf; flowers very fine; rich, deep blue; finest for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/8 oz. \$1.

Compacta. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 50 cts.

Lupin, or Lupinus

Very desirable shrubby plants, bearing long spikes of variously colored flowers.

Annual Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Perennial Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders; the latter are of dwarf growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes or for pot-culture; they succeed best in a light soil with full exposure to the sun.

Dwarf French. Fine colors, mixed; very double; 1 foot. Oz. 40 cts., pkt. 5 cts.

Legion d'Honneur ("Little Brownie"). A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 6 inches high. Begins flowering in June. The flowers are golden yellow, marked with a large spot of crimson velvet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Large African. Double, orange and lemon, mixed; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.



African Marigold

Matricaria

Capensis (Double Feverfew). A very free-flowering border plant bearing a mass of cream-colored flowers. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Golden Ball. A compact little bush 6 to 10 inches high, irregular in outline, with a flat head of numerous (50 to 5) quilled flowers, sulphur-yellow in color. For pots, beds or edging. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mignonette (Reseda)

No garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette; sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early summer till frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering.

Defiance. When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful and compact spike. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25c.

Golden Machet. Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; one of the best. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Goliath. Of strong, compact habit, with rich green foliage, the giant trusses of flower being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks, and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Sweet-Scented (*Reseda odorata*). The spikes are small, but very sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Mimulus

Moschatus compactus (Musk Plant). A neat, compact variety of this popular plant; very nice for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

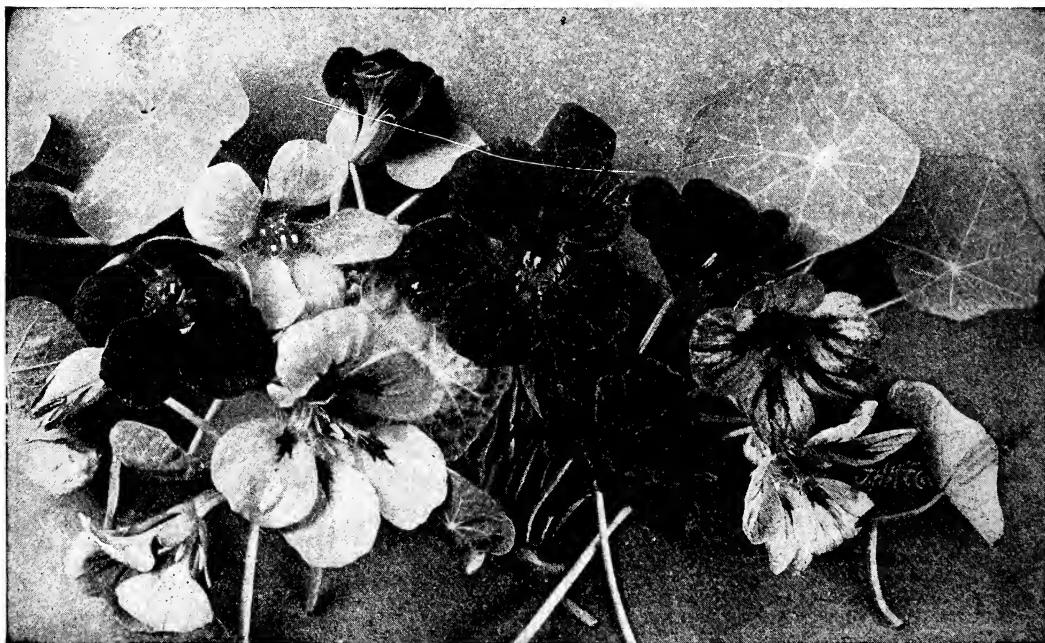
Tigrinus grandiflora. Very beautiful large-flowered Monkey Flower, tigered and spotted. Very showy. These are very satisfactory plants for moist, shady situations outdoors and are splendid house plants; require plenty of water. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

MINA lobata. A fine annual climber which grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet in a season. Mina is one of our best climbers, the leaves are of good size and dense, and the flowers are freely borne in clusters; orange-red. Useful for arbor, trellis, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

Nasturtium

Nasturtiums are hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, and flower best where the soil is not too rich. The new hybrids include various shades of rose, salmon, bright red, pale yellow, etc., either self-colored or spotted mottled, striped and margined. For covering trellises, fences, arbors, piazzas, trailing from vases, over rockwork, for bedding, etc., nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous wealth of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. The seeds picked green and pickled in vinegar have a piquant, appetizing flavor that is a valuable addition to relishes or pickles.

We list several of the late introductions as well as the old favorites, but particularly do we wish you to try the new variety, "Chameleon."



Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

LOBBIANUM NASTURTIUMS

These constitute some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtium, which they far surpass in brilliancy of their flowers, and also in height of vines and rapidity of growth.

Black Prince. Darkest black-brown.

Lucifer. Very darkest crimson.

Brilliant. Dark scarlet.

Finest Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 ozs. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Many Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

MADAM GUNTHER'S HYBRIDS

A grand strain of tall-growing varieties, containing many colors not found in any other mixture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

NEW IVY-LEAVED CLIMBING

This is the most distinct and showy variety, differing from all other Nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The plants are of strong running habit; the leaves are deep rich green, veined with silvery white closely resembling in form and veining those of the hardy English Ivy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

NEW FRENCH NASTURTIUM, "CHAMELEON"

A remarkable advance in this brilliant family. In richness and variety of colors it surpasses any other strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. We furnish both **Tall** and **Dwarf** separately. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

King of Tom Thumb. Scarlet.

King Theodore. Very darkest black-brown.

Crystal Palace. Yellow, spotted carmine.

Queen of Tom Thumb. New. Crimson; leaves silver variegated. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Golden Dream. Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Beauty. Yellow and scarlet.

Finest of all Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

NEMOPHILA (Love Grove). Hardy annuals of dwarf, compact growth; fine for borders, pot-culture or rockeries. Flowers blotched and beautiful. Mixed varieties Pkt. 5 cts.

Nicotiana

Affinis (Tuberose-flowered Tobacco). Delightfully sweet-scented, pure white, tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sanderæ Hybrids. These were introduced last year in eight distinct colors. We offer them in mixture only this season. Pkt. 10 cts.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush). Compact-growing, free-flowering plants, with curious looking, showy flowers and finely cut foliage. Hardy annuals. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.



Pansies

Pansies

Little praise is needed for this most popular of all flowers, as it is seen everywhere and under all conditions. It is, however, well to mention that, no matter how careful and attentive the grower may be, it is but wasted time if you have not the proper seed to begin with. All our Pansy seed is obtained from the most noted European specialists, and we claim that seed obtained from us will produce flowers of unsurpassed size and form, beauty of markings, and brilliancy and variety of colors and shades.

The Pansy blooms freely even during the hottest weather if the plants are set in a shaded place, but the flowers reach their greatest perfection in late spring and in the cool days of autumn. Our list is not extensive, but it contains some of the best named varieties.

FOUR PRIZE STRAIN MIXTURES

Bugnot, Mixed. A circular, ruffled, and five-petaled type, with soft, blended colors and tints, with a dark blotch at the base of each petal. One of the finest qualities. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.

Cassier's Giant. A grand mixture of the finest blotched varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. Pkt. 15 cts.

Giant Odier. A very showy and rich strain, saved from very large and beautiful flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Masterpiece. The chief peculiarity of this grand new Pansy is that the border, or edge, of each petal is frilled and curled. The flowers are large, borne very freely well above the plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES

Beautiful class of vigorous and compact growth. Flowers of largest size.

All Trimardeau varieties, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
60 cts., oz. \$2.25

Adonis. Light blue.

Dark, or Black-Blue.

Emperor William. Ultramarine-blue.

Fire King. Rich scarlet, gold edged.

Golden Queen. Pure yellow.

Golden Yellow. Dark eye.

King of the Blacks. Very dark.

Light Blue. Pale blue.

Lord Beaconsfield. Lavender and purple.

Parisian. Mostly white grounds, blotched.

Quadricolor. Sky-blue, edged violet, lower petals marbled.

Striped. Striped, mottled and flaked.

Snow Queen (Snowflake). Satiny white.

White. With violet eye.

TRIMARDEAU MIXED. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.25.

GERMAN MIXED. Flowers not so large, but colors fine Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Passion Flower (Passiflora)

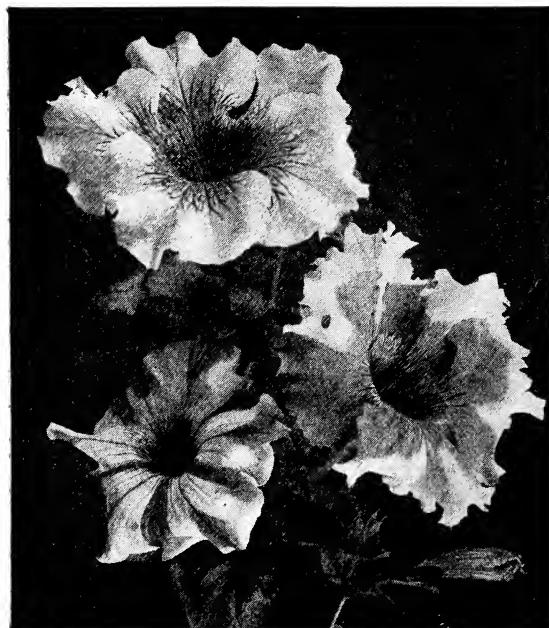
A half-hardy perennial climber, shedding its leaves in winter. Grows luxuriantly either from cuttings or seed. A very satisfactory climber for immense growth, as it will cover a porch or small cottage in one summer.

Pink. Evergreen foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Purple. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet. Evergreen foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

White. Pkt. 10 cts.



Single Petunias

Phlox Drummondii

For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. This strain has beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant.

Fireball. Brilliant, dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Snowball. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg). Star-shaped flowers of many colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Mixed. Large-flowering sorts only. Pkt. 5 cts.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. For permanent flower beds few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often 5 or 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts.

PINKS. See Dianthus.

Petunia hybrida

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Petunia as a bedding plant. Our clear, bright summers seem to bring out its best qualities. During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single. Hardy annual. Large assortment.

Single Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Single Choicest Mixed. Saved from the best flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Single Fringed Mixed. Large-flowered; very desirable. Pkt. 25 cts.

Double Choicest Mixed. Full and handsome. Pkt. 25 cts.

Double Fringed Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

GIANT CALIFORNIA, Extra Select. Blotched and striped, fringed and ruffled. Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Portulaca, or Rose Moss

Brilliant dwarf annuals, only 6 inches high, luxuriating in warm situations, and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color from spring until frost, they are indispensable; colors range through innumerable shades of red, yellow, pink, striped, white, etc.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 1-16 oz., 25 cts.

Poppy, or Papaver

The Poppy is well known and really a magnificent flower which is borne separately on tall stalks. Poppies are very showy and come in many bright and charming colors. Some are hardy annuals, others are perennials, and may be sown where they are to remain, as soon as the ground can be prepared.

Double Carnation-Flowered. Fringed; colors are dazzling. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Shirley. The range of color, extending from white, through delicate shades of pink, rose and carmine to deepest crimson; fine for cutting. Best Single Mixed, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Iceland, or Nudicaule. These are of a very graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches in height, bearing yellow, white or orange-scarlet flowers in endless profusion and most useful for cutting; hardy perennial. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Double Scarlet, or White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Umbrosum. Rich vermillion, with a glossy black spot on each petal; single. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia, page 35.

Oriентale (The Large Oriental Poppy). A hardy plant, bearing large brilliant crimson flowers, with a black blotch on each petal. Very showy and attractive; 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Primula (Chinese Primrose)

Charming, profuse-blooming plants for winter and spring decoration in the house. Sow seed in March, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears, and keep shifting plants as they grow.

Single, Large-flowering, Fringed. A superb mixture that gives the greatest satisfaction. Pkt. 25 cts.

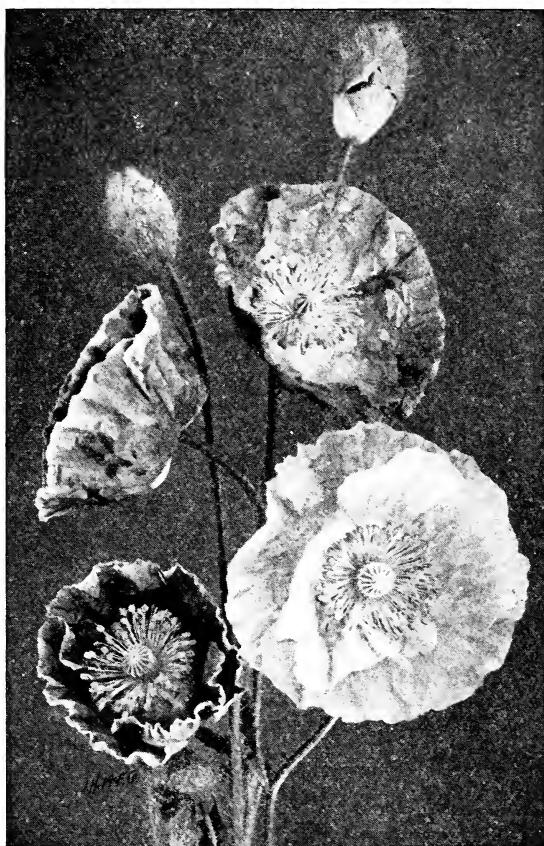
Double, Fringed, Large-flowering. Splendid mixture of fine sorts. Pkt. 25 cts.

Ricinus (Castor-Oil Plant)

Large, luxuriant, rapid-growing plants, with palm-like leaves; much used for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or for centers of beds of foliage plants.

Gibsoni. Dwarf, branching habit; deep red foliage; 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

RHODANTHE (Swan River Everlasting). A charming annual; succeeds in a light, rich soil and a warm, sheltered situation; valuable for pot culture; flowers everlasting; mixed colors; 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.



Shirley Poppies

SALPIGLOSSIS. These annuals are considered by many to be among the most satisfactory. They start easily from seed and very soon commence to produce their showy, rich, dark-colored, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion, and continue in bloom until cut down by frost.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

Splendens. One of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. One of the most gorgeous plants in cultivation. Pkt. 10 cts.

Patens (Blue Sage). In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennial; 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.



Salvia splendens (see page 41)

SCABIOSA, Sweet Scabious, or Mourning Bride. Free-flowering annuals; colors, white, carmine, lilac, maroon, etc. Very effective for garden decoration and valuable for cutting. **Dwarf or Tall Double Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Schizanthus • Poor Man's Orchid

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in autumn, putting 3 to 5 plants in a 6-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom, through the winter. Many colors, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wisetonensis. This variety is now largely used as a pot-plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. Shy seeder. Pkt. 15 cts.

SMILAX. Charming, tender, perennial climber for greenhouse or window-gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; excellent for decoration. (See Plants.) Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

SWEET ROCKET, or Hesperis. An old hardy garden favorite. Fragrant white flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Stocks, Double Ten Weeks

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. They are great improvements over the Gilliflower of the olden times, being much larger and more densely double, and of a greater variety of colors.

FIVE FINE NAMED STOCKS

Splendid for Forcing

Beauty of Nice. Very large flowers of a delicate flesh-pink. Extra fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dwarf Large-Flowering. White, Scarlet, Rose, Light Blue or Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Winter, or Brompton. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., 1-16 oz. 50 cts.

Giant Perfection. Handsome; pure white. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Giant Perfection. Double mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Sunflower • Helianthus

Stately-growing annuals with immense golden yellow flowers; effective for garden decoration.

Double Dwarf. Covered with 3-inch double flowers of brightest golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Globosus fistulosus. Saffron, very large, and double. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Multiflora. Beautiful, double yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Mammoth Russian. See Field Seeds.

Sweet William, or Dianthus barbatus

A well-known, remarkably free-flowering plant, of brilliant colors, ranging from snow white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a delicate fragrance. Hardy perennial.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

Dunnetti. Dark crimson, single. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Pure White. Single. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.



Sweet William

Sweet Peas

Since the introduction of the Spencer types, the growing of Sweet Peas has increased tenfold. Because the Spencer varieties are larger and have longer stems, they have almost entirely superseded the Grandiflora or Eckford types.

The seed should be planted from September to March; but, owing to the short yield of the Sweet Pea crop this year, seed of most of the popular varieties all will be sold before the season is over.

Spencer, or Orchid-Flowered

These are beautiful large wavy-petaled varieties, three to four flowers to a stem. As they are shy seeders, the price will be proportionately high.

Aurora Spencer. Enormous flowers; ground color cream-white, flaked and mottled with rich orange-salmon. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Asta Ohn Spencer. The best lavender; four blossoms to a stem. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Captain of the Blues Spencer. Even larger than Countess Spencer; standard purple, blue wings. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Countess Spencer. Lovely clear pink, darker toward margin; very large flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Flora Norton Spencer. A bright blue with a tint of purple; a heavy, bold standard and large flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Florence Morse Spencer. A light pink-edged Countess Spencer; four florets to a stem. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

George Herbert. A beautiful rosy carmine; very fine. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Gladys Unwin Spencer. Lovely light pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Helen Lewis. Orange-rose wings, which roll and fold; standard crimson-orange; 2 inches across and fluted. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Helen Pierce Spencer. Marbled blue on white ground; mottled like a gloxinia. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

King Edward Spencer. Bright crimson-scarlet; very large size; large wavy standard and large drooping wings. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Lovely Spencer. Bright pink at base of standard and wings, shading to soft blush, almost white, at edges; large and wavy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. Soft rose and buff with primrose; distinctly edged rose. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Nora Unwin Spencer. Pure white, finely waved and fluted. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Othello Spencer. Very deep pure maroon, of the largest Spencer type; large, wavy and drooping wings. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Phyllis Unwin Spencer. Light magenta-rose and carmine; very large. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Primrose Spencer. Three to four flowers on a stem; of a pronounced primrose-yellow; large and fine. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Queen Victoria Spencer. Black-seeded primrose; of finest and largest Spencer form. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Ramona Spencer. Usually four florets to a stem; clear white, lined and flaked blush-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Sankey Spencer. A black-seeded white variety, with flowers as large as White Spencer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Tenant Spencer. Rosy purple; self-colored. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

White Spencer. Enormous flowers in great quantities; three and four blossoms. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Superb Mixed Spencer. A splendid and well-blended mixture of all true Spencer types only. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.



Spencer Sweet Peas

Standard Sweet Peas

All named varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.,
4 ozs. 35 cts.

Admiration. Pink-mauve on light primrose ground.

Agnes Eckford. Very light pink; a delicate shade.

Apple-Blossom. Standard crimson-pink; wings white, tinted and shaded pink.

Aurora. Orange-rose; striped on white; large flowers.

Black Knight. Deep maroon; large-sized open flowers.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white, of good size; hooded form.

Countess of Cadogan. Standards purple, changing to lilac and later to blue; wing bright blue.

Countess of Radnor. Lavender and mauve.

Dorothy Eckford. Large pure white.

Emily Henderson. Pure white.

Flora Norton. Bright blue.

Helen Pierce. Blue marbled and white.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Large primrose self.

King Edward VII. Very large brilliant red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Mauve and lavender.

Lord Nelson, or Brilliant Blue. Deeper and richer than navy blue.

Lovely. Deep pink shading to light pink

Midnight. Deep violet.

Othello. Deep maroon.

Prima Donna. Clear distinct pink.

Salopian. Bright red.

Sibyl Eckford. Buff and light pink.

Best Large-Flowering Mixed. Finely blended Grandiflora types, made up from a well-studied and carefully prepared formula. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

TRITOMA uvaria. Sometimes called Red Hot Poker. This is a fine, handsome plant. It is hardy, though requiring some protection through the winter. The flowers are produced in large, brilliant spikes. Half-hardy perennial. Dazzling orange-red. Pkt. 15 cts.

THUNBERGIA. Rapid-growing annual climbers; splendid for trailing over trellises, fences, etc.; beautiful flowers borne in profusion; buff, white, orange, etc.; 4 to 6 feet high. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Mammoth Verbena

Plants grown from our seed are cheaper than those grown from cuttings, and are more vigorous, with rich, dark green foliage, and continue in bloom until cut off by heavy frosts.

Mammoth Mixed. Saved from the choicest large-flowering varieties and contains the newest and most striking colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mammoth White, Mammoth Scarlet, Mammoth Striped, Mammoth Purple. Each, per pkt. 10 cts.

VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid). Ornamental free-blooming plants. Flower from seed the first season, lasting until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut-flower; 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Violets (*Viola odorata*)

Beautiful for clumps, or edgings, forming a compact mass of foliage, with a profusion of purple, mauve-colored and violet blossoms. The seed should be sown early in coldframe, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom.

Single Sweet-Scented. Blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

Single Sweet-Scented. White. Pkt. 10c.

Princess of Wales. Largest single blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

VISCARIA (Rose of Heaven). The profusion of bloom will rank them among the general favorites. **Fine Mixed**, pkt. 5 cts.

Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*)

Produces spikes of beautiful, exceedingly fragrant flowers. Half-hardy perennial.

Cloth of Gold. Large, fine, single. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Goliath. Single, extra large, dark brown, early; fine for forcing. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Mixed, Single. Large-flowering. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Parisian Forcing. Single. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Finest Double Mixed. Branching. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Zinnia elegans

Of easiest cultivation and should be in every collection. Half-hardy annuals.

Tall Double, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf Double, Mixed. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf Scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Flower Plants (Ready in March)

Mail orders not solicited

Asters, Semple's, or Branching. Carmine, Crimson, Lavender, Light Blue, Pink, Rose, Purple, White.

Mary Semple. Very light pink; **Violet King**, blue; **Vick's Mikado**, pink. Doz. 25 cts.

Chrysanthemum, Mixed. Doz. 50 cts.

Stocks, Mixed. Doz. 25 cts.

Daisies, Shasta. Doz. \$1.50.

Daisies, Alaska. Doz. \$1.

Double Daisies (*Bellis perennis*). Double Mixed, Double White or Snowball, Double White Monstrous, Pink Monstrous, Longfellow Dark Rose, German Mixed. Doz. 35 cts.

Pansies. Ready in December and through spring. Giant Fancy, Giant Ruffled Masterpiece, New Blend of Best Giant, Giant Blotched Mixed, Heinemann's Prize Pansies. Doz. 35 cts.

Cactus Dahlias. Kriemhilde (pink), Lonsdale (salmon), Britannia (shrimp-pink), Progenitor (bright red), Mrs. Mawley (yellow), Golden State (golden buff), Mrs. Clark (fawn, tipped pink), J. H. Jackson (darkest maroon-black). 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Single Dahlias. Pink, Yellow, Dark Rose and Red. Strong roots. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Cactus, or Edel Dahlias. Showy and effective, especially for cut-flowers. Dry bulbs from January to April. Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz. Assorted colors.

The proof of the pudding is in
the eating

The proof of a potato is in
the baking



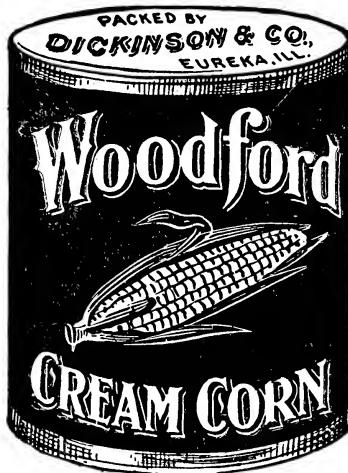
H. P. BLUE BRANDS

Stand Every Test



Before others fail—try them

*What's in
a name?*



*That
depends!*

FOR INSTANCE

That Name Woodford

It is the last word in canned corn excellence

It is the corn with an individual flavor

It is a 15 ct. or better value at $12\frac{1}{2}$ ct. price

Why?

1st—The packers of Woodford are its growers also

2d—Only genuine sugar corn, carefully selected, is used in its canning

3d—Each year's seed is carefully selected, looking to the development of a strain of special sweetness and flavor

4th—Care and cleanliness have always been the motto of the Woodford canneries

A trial will convince you

2 cans for 25 cts. - All Leading Grocers

No man ever attained permanent
success by dishonest methods

and

The same truth applies to
merchandise

The LEE BROOM
Has for Years Been
a Favorite Through-
out the Nation

*There is a reason, and—the American
housewife has found it out*

Let your next broom be a “Lee”
You will appreciate it

ALFALFA SEED

We are direct importers
of German-Arabian and
Turkestan Alfalfa Seed
in carload lots.

We are also carlot ship-
pers from Arizona, Utah
and Northern California.

You can depend upon
us for Reliable Seed—at
right prices.

HOBBS, PARSONS COMPANY
Wholesale *Seed Department* Retail
FRESNO AND STOCKTON, CAL.

ORDER SHEET

HOBBS, PARSONS CO.

FRESNO and STOCKTON, CAL.

TERMS:—Cash with order. Money can be forwarded by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Order, or Draft on Fresno, Stockton, New York or San Francisco.

We pay postage on Seeds in packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

We charge postage only on heavier Seeds, and customers will please add to the Catalogue price of Peas, Beans and Corn at the rate of 8 cents a pound, to pay postage.

Date _____ 191

Please forward the following articles to:

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ **State** _____

Send by _____ \$ _____

(Mail, Express or Freight)

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$

Weight of Various Seeds Per Bushel

	Per bus. .	Per bus.
Barley.....	.48 lbs.	.50 lbs.
Beans.....	.60 lbs.	.32 lbs.
Blue Grass—		
Kentucky.....	.14 lbs.	.14 lbs.
English.....	.24 lbs.	.48 lbs.
Canary Seed.....	.60 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Cheat.....	.34 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Clover Seed.....	.60 lbs.	.56 lbs.
Corn-Wheat.....	.60 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Corn, Shelled.....	.56 lbs.	.42 lbs.
Charcoal.....	.22 lbs.	.22 lbs.
Perennial Rye.....	.20 lbs.	.14 lbs.
Flax Seed.....	.56 lbs.	.40 lbs.
Grass Seeds (unless otherwise stated).....	.14 lbs.	.45 lbs.
Hemp Seed.....	.44 lbs.	.45 lbs.
Hungarian.....	.48 lbs.	.70 lbs.
Lawn Grass.....	.20 lbs.	.60 lbs.
Meadow Fescue.....	.24 lbs.	.40 lbs.

Quantity of Seeds Required to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants, 6 ozs. to the acre.
 Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants, 1 lb. to the acre.
 Asparagus Roots, 5,000 to 10,000 to the acre.
 Barley, 2 to 2½ bus. to the acre.
 Beans, Dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 bus. to the acre.
 Pole, 1 lb. to 100 hills, ½ bus. to the acre.
 Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 7 lbs. to the acre.
 Mangel, 1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill, 5 lbs. to the acre.
 Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Broom Corn, in drills, 15 lbs. to the acre.
 Buckwheat, ½ to 1 bus. to the acre.
 Cabbage, 1 oz. to 200 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Carrot, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants, 6 ozs. to the acre.
 Celery, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Cheat, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Chicory, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Clover, Alsike and White, 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Alfalfa, 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre.
 Crimson Trefoil, 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.
 Red, 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.
 Collards, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Corn-Wheat, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Corn, Pop (shelled), 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.
 Sweet or Field, hills, 12 to 20 lbs. to the acre.
 For soiling, drills, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 lb. to the acre.
 Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Endive, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Flax, broadcast, ¾ bus. to the acre.
 Grass, Blue, Kentucky, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Meadow Fescue, 1 bus. to the acre.
 Mixed Lawn, 5 to 6 bus. to the acre.
 Red Top, chaff, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Red Top, solid seed, 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

Millet..... .50 lbs.
 Oats..... .32 lbs.
 Onion Sets..... .32 lbs.
 Orchard Grass..... .14 lbs.
 Peach Pits..... .48 lbs.
 Peas, Smooth..... .60 lbs.
 Peas, Wrinkled..... .56 lbs.
 Potatoes..... .60 lbs.
 Rape..... .60 lbs.
 Rye..... .56 lbs.
 Red Top..... .14 lbs.
 Solid Seed..... .42 lbs.
 Speltz..... .40 lbs.
 Timothy..... .45 lbs.
 Vetches..... .70 lbs.
 Wheat..... .60 lbs.
 Buckwheat..... .40 lbs.
 Grass, Timothy, 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.
 Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl, Meadow, Wood Meadow, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Horse-radish Roots, 10,000 to 15,000 to the acre.
 Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Kaffir Corn, in drills, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.
 Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Leek, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Millet, for seed, 20 lbs. for hay, 30 lbs. to the acre.
 Melon, Musk, 2 ozs. to 100 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Water, 4 ozs. to 100 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Oats, 2 to 3 bus. to the acre.
 Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Onion Seeds, for sets, 60 to 85 lbs. to the acre.
 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill, 8 bus. to the acre.
 Parsnips, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Peas, Field, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 to 2 bus. to the acre.
 Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants.
 Pumpkin, ½ lb. to 100 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 10 lbs. to the acre.
 Rape, 3 to 5 lbs. to the acre.
 Rye, 1½ to 2 bus. to the acre.
 Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 6 lbs. to the acre.
 Speltz, 100 lbs. to the acre.
 Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Sugarcane, in drills, 10 lbs. to the acre.
 Broadcast, 30 lbs. to the acre.
 Sunflower, 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Squash—Summer, 4 ozs. to 100 hills, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 lbs. to the acre.



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